European Commission - DG Environment

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Reporting sheets for Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC

FINAL DRAFT

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PREAMBLE

The aim of this document is to describe reporting sheets for reporting bathing water quality under the new Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC. For each data table, it is described what needs to be reported, why and how.

This document will later by added to the bathing water quality reporting manual (to be drafted) as an annex.

Suggestions from users on how to improve this document are welcome.

1 BACKGROUND OF BATHING WATER REPORTING

1.1 BATHING WATER DIRECTIVES

1.1.1 Directive 76/160/EEC

The Council Directive 76/160/EEC on Bathing Water Quality was one of the first pieces of European environmental legislation in 1976. The Directive sets binding standards for bathing waters throughout the European Union.

Member States have to report monitoring data collected during the bathing season for the parameters described in the Annex of the Directive to the Commission annualy. The data to be reported and the format of the data files are clearly described and adopted in Commission Decision 95/337/EC[1]. The description of the data files is given in Annex 1.

1.1.2 Directive 2006/7/EC

The new Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC of 15 February 2006 aims to update the provisions of Directive 76/160/EEC by simplifying and updating the management and monitoring regime.

The main items related to Directive 2006/7/EC are:

- Parameters and values are based on the latest available science and research, particularly by the WHO.
- Four levels of classification are established: poor, sufficient, good and excellent.
- The number of parameters has been reduced from the current 19 to 2 robust bacteriological parameters: Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli.
- The classification of water quality at a bathing site will be determined on the basis of a four-year (or three-year) trend instead of a single year's result. This means that the classification will be less susceptible to bad weather or one-off incidents.
- Bathing water profiles are to be established describing the characteristics of bathing water and identifying the sources of pollution.
- Extensive public information and participation is needed in line with the Aarhus Convention.

Member States have to report monitoring results on the parameters defined in the Directive 2006/7/EC (or parameters Faecal coliforms and Faecal streptococci as defined in Directive 76/160/EEC which are assumed equivalent) starting from bathing season 2012 at the latest in case of 4 year assessment period. However, Member States can decide to start reporting on the new Directive earlier, i.e. starting from the 2006 bathing season. Directive 76/160/EEC will be repealed on 31 December 2014.

Article 13 of Directive 2006/7/EC sets out the reporting obligations of the Member States to the Commission. According Paragraph 13.1: "Member States shall provide the Commission with the **results** of the monitoring and with the bathing water **quality assessment** for each bathing water, as well as with a **description of significant measures** taken. Member States shall provide this information annually by 31 December in relation to the preceding bathing season. They shall begin providing it once the first bathing water quality assessment has been carried out in accordance with Article 4".

In addition, according Paragraph 13.2: "Member States shall notify the Commission annually *BEFORE the start of the bathing season* of **all waters identified as bathing waters**, including the **reason for any change compared to the preceding year**. They shall do so for the first time before the start of the bathing season after 24 March 2008."

[1] 95/337/EC: Commission Decision of 25 July 1995 amending Decision 92/446/EEC of 27 July 1992 concerning questionnaires relating to directives in the water sector. Official Journal L200, 24.08.1995 p 1-34

95/337/EC: Commission Decision of 25 July 1995 amending Decision 92/446/EEC of 27 July 1992 concerning questionnaires relating to directives in the water sector. Official Journal L200, 24.08.1995 p 1-34

The reporting obligations of the Commission are set out in Paragraph 13.4: "The Commission shall publish an annual summary report on bathing water quality in the Community, including bathing water classifications, conformity to this Directive and significant management measures undertaken. The Commission shall publish this report by 30 April every year, including via the Internet. When establishing the report the Commission shall, wherever possible, make best use of data collection, assessment and presentation systems under related Community legislation, in particular Directive 2000/60/EC." Therefore reporting under the Bathing Water Directive should be coordinated with reporting under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and with WISE.

1.1.3 Transition period

According paragraph 4.2(c) "bathing water quality assessments shall be carried out on the basis of a set of bathing water quality data compiled in relation to that bathing season and the three preceding bathing seasons. In some cases, the number of bathing seasons can be fewer (see section 2.1.1.5). According Article 4 sets of bathing water data used to carry out bathing water quality assessments must always comprise at least 16 samples (or 12 or 8) (see section 2.1.1.5).

During the first years of reporting on Directive 2006/7/EC, it might be the case that the parameters Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli can not be assessed according to the Directive, because the necessary data set of 16 samples (or 12 or 8) is not yet available. For that case, Paragraph 13.3 sets out: "When monitoring of bathing water has started under this Directive, annual reporting to the Commission shall continue to take place pursuant to Directive 76/160/EEC until a first assessment can be made under this Directive. During that period, parameter 1 of the Annex to Directive 76/160/EEC shall not be taken into account in the annual report, and parameters 2 and 3 of the Annex to Directive 76/160/EEC shall be assumed to be equivalent to parameters 2 and 1 of column A of Annex I to this Directive." This means that parameters Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli of Directive 2006/7/EC will be assessed under Directive 76/160/EEC and will be assumed equivalent to parameters Faecal streptococci and Faecal coliforms of Directive 76/160/EEC for that purpose, until the necessary data set for assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC has been compiled.

The period when reporting of the parameters of Directive 2006/7/EC Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli has started but the assessment has to be made under Directive 76/160/EEC because the necessary data set for assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC is not yet compiled is called the "transition period". Reporting and assessment during the transition period is described in section 2.1.1.

1.2 OTHER DIRECTIVES

On 23 October 2000, the "Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy" or, in short, the EU Water Framework Directive (or even shorter the **WFD**) was adopted. The EU Water Framework Directive provides a uniform framework for water policy in the European Union. The aim is to safeguard the water supplies and water quality in Europe. A European approach of water policy was necessary because river basins are often crossing national borders.

The WFD provides for several reporting obligations by Member States, such as the reporting of monitoring networks (Articles 8 and 15). To streamline and facilitate reporting from the Member States to the Commission and to improve its effectiveness, is one of the reasons why **WISE** was set up. WISE (Water Information System for Europe) complies a number of water-related data and information collected at EU level by various institutions or bodies which has either not been available or only been fragmented over many places. All reporting obligations covering the water-related directives and other mandatory or voluntary reporting to the EU, like submission to EEA and ESTAT, will be covered in WISE. This will include, by 2010:

- Water Framework Directive (WFD)
- Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD)
- Nitrate Directive (NiD)

- Drinking Water Directive (DWD)
- other mandatory or voluntary reporting to EU level (EEA and ESTAT)

Furthermore, work is on-going on integration of new Directives, as Groundwater Directive, Floods and Marine Strategy Directive.

Reportnet will be used as a single information entry point for water reporting and data visualisation on water.

WISE is a building block to EU initiative on the Shared Environmental Information System (**SEIS**) which will cover data and information of all environmental themes. Furthermore, geo-referenced information management within WISE will be consistent with and building on **INSPIRE** (Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community).

2 REPORTING SHEETS FOR DIRECTIVE 2006/7/EC

2.1 CLARIFICATIONS ON DIRECTIVE 2006/7/EC

Following reporting issues of Directive 2006/7/EC are clarified in this section:

- Reporting and assessment under Directive 76/160/EEC, Directive 2006/7/EC and transition period
- Grouping of bathing waters

2.1.1 Reporting and assessment under Directive 76/160/EEC, Directive 2006/7/EC and transition period

2.1.1.1 Reporting on Directive 76/160/EEC

The **parameters** which are taken into account for the assessment of bathing water quality under Directive 76/160/EEC are: Total coliforms, Faecal coliforms, Mineral oils, Surface-active substances and Phenols as set out in the Annex of the Directive.

The **reporting sheets** that are to be used for reporting on Directive 76/160/EEC are set out in Commission Decision 95/337/EEC and are:

1. File on geographic locations
2. General data file
3. Parameter data file
4. Supplementary file

A detailed description of the above reporting sheets is given in the annex of this document.

2.1.1.2 Reporting on the new Directive 2006/7/EC including the transition period

According paragraph 3.5 "Member States may introduce monitoring of the parameters set out in Annex I, column A, during the first full bathing season following the entry into force of this Directive." This means a Member State **may** start reporting on Directive 2006/7/EC **starting from the 2006 bathing season**.

Paragraph 5.2 sets out that "the first classification according to the requirements of this Directive shall be completed by the end of the 2015 bathing season." This means that, in case the assessment of bathing waters under Directive 2006/7/EC will be based on the data set compiled during four consecutive bathing seasons, Member States will have to start reporting monitoring results on parameters Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli or, from the old Directive, Faecal coliforms and Faecal streptococci, in bathing season 2012 at the latest.

The first classification according to the requirements of this Directive has to be completed by the end of the 2015 bathing season (paragraph 5.2) and Directive 76/160/EEC is repealed on 31 December 2014 (paragraph 17.1).

Parameters to be reported under Directive 2006/7/EC, including during the "transition period" (for definition see section 1.1.3), are Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli (see Annex I of the Directive). Paragraph 3.5 sets out that "As soon as Member States introduce monitoring under this Directive, monitoring of the parameters set out in Annex to Directive 76/160/EEC may cease." This means that Member States don't longer need to report parameters as set out in the Annex of Directive 76/160/EEC when they start reporting the parameters set out in Annex I of Directive 2006/7/EC.

The **reporting sheets** to be used for reporting on Directive 2006/7/EC are described in this document and are:

1. Table 1: Inventory of identified bathing waters
2. Table 2: Seasonal information on bathing waters

3. Table 3: Abnormal situations
4. Table 4: Short term pollution
5. Table 5: Monitoring results of bathing waters

Also during the transition period, the reporting sheets for reporting to Directive 2006/7/EC should be used. For the assessment of parameters Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli under Directive 76/160/E the reported concentrations will be converted to pass/fail results for assessment of the bathing water quality according to Directive 76/160/EC by the Commission.

2.1.1.3 Assessment under Directive 76/160/EEC

The assessment of bathing waters under Directive 76/160/EEC is done as set out in Article 5 of the Directive and is based on the latest reported bathing season only (i.e. assessment for 2008 is based on monitoring results of 2008 bathing season only).

2.1.1.4 Assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC during the transition period

The "transition period" for bathing water reporting is the period when the **sufficient data set for assessment of bathing water quality under Directive 2006/7/EEC has not yet been compiled** (see section 2.1.1.5) for definition of sufficient data set).

During this period, samples of Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli are reported but assessment is done according the assessment rules of Directive 76/7/EEC, as described in Article 5 of the Directive. For the assessment of bathing waters during the transition period, "parameters 2 and 3 of the Annex to Directive 2006/7/EC shall be assumed to be equivalent to parameters 2 and 1 of column A of Annex 1 to this Directive" (paragraph 13.3).

In the example of Figure 1 this is illustrated for a case where the assessment is based on four seasons, with four samples taken per season. In this case reporting on Directive 2006/7/EC (parameters Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli) starts in 2012 and the first assessment under this Directive can be made in 2015. The first three years of reporting on Directive 2006/7/EC, the parameters IE and EC are assessed according the rules of Directive 76/160/EEC. This period is called the "transition period".

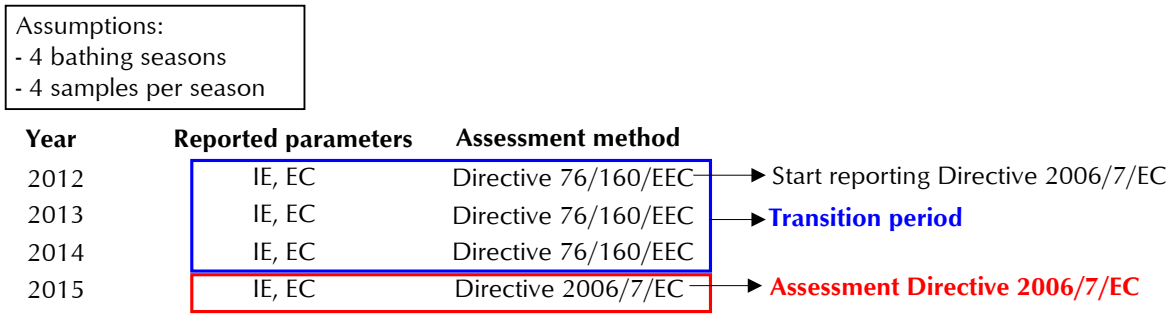

Figure 1: Example of transition to "new" Directive with "transition period"

The example of Figure 2 is again illustrating a case where the assessment is based on four seasons, with four samples taken per season. In this case reporting on Directive 2006/7/EC (parameters Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli) only starts in 2015. However, by 2015 the necessary data set for assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC is completed, because the data set compiled during 2012 to 2014 of parameters Faecal coliforms and Faecal streptococci is used to build up the necessary data set of 16 samples for assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC (with Faecal coliforms assumed to be equivalent to Escherichia coli and Faecal streptococci assumed to be equivalent to Intestinal enterococci). In this case, there is no transition period. **Note that in this case, for the assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC based on data reported under Directive 76/160/EEC, the monitoring results (concentrations) for parameters Faecal coliforms and Faecal streptococci for the seasons 2012 to 2014 need to be reported to the Commission.**

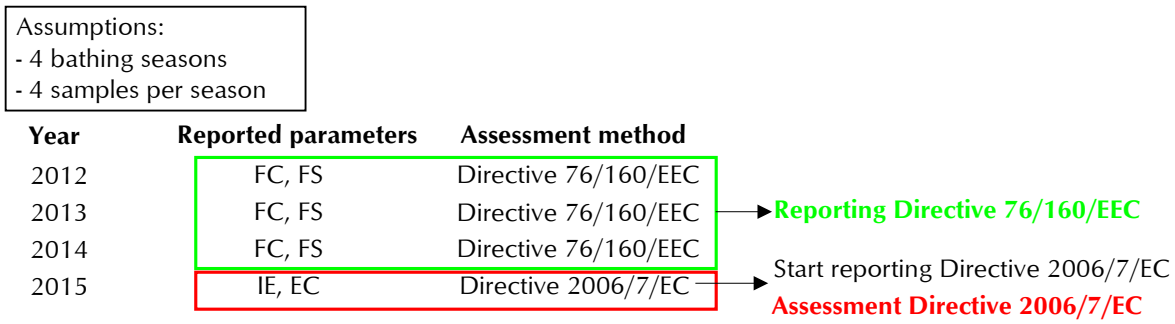

Figure 2: Example of transition to "new" Directive without "transition period"

2.1.1.5 Assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC

2.1.1.5.1 Number of seasons

Under Directive 2006/7/EC bathing water quality assessment is carried out on the basis of the set of bathing water quality data compiled in relation to that bathing season and the three preceding bathing seasons (Article 4.2(c)). However, a Member State can decide to carry out the assessment based on three seasons (the current and two preceding), if it notifies the Commission beforehand.

Moreover, the number of season can be less than four if:

1. the bathing water is new,
2. changes have occurred that are likely to affect the bathing water classification, in which case the assessment is based on the data set compiled since the changes occurred, or
3. the bathing water has been assessed in accordance with Directive 76/160/EEC.

provided that the necessary number of samples is collected (see further).

The number of seasons on which assessment of a bathing water is based is reported in data table 2 "Seasonal information on bathing waters", with following possible values:

4 = current bathing season and three preceding bathing seasons

3 = current bathing season and two preceding bathing seasons

2 = current bathing season and preceding bathing season

1 = current bathing season

2.1.1.5.2 Sampling frequency

The frequency of sampling is set out in Annex IV of the Directive. Including a sample to be taken shortly before the start of the bathing season, the minimum number of samples taken per bathing season is four.

However, three samples are sufficient when:

- the bathing season is no longer than 8 weeks, or
- the region is subject to special geographic conditions.

Sampling dates must be distributed throughout the season, with the interval between sampling dates never exceeding one month.

In the event of short-term pollution, one additional sample is to be taken to confirm that the incident has ended. This sample is not to be part of the set of bathing water quality data. If necessary to replace a disregarded sample, an additional sample is to be taken seven days after the end of the short-term pollution. This will be reported and treated as a "normal" sample.

According to Article 3.4 a monitoring calendar for each bathing season has to be established before the start of each bathing season and for the first time before the start of the third full bathing season after the entry into force of the Directive. Monitoring has to take place no later than four days after the date specified in the monitoring calendar. This monitoring calendar can be suspended during abnormal

situations (article 3.7). It has to be resumed as soon as possible after the end of the abnormal situation. New samples have to be taken as soon as possible after the end of the abnormal situation to replace samples that are missing due to the abnormal situation. These samples will be reported and treated as a "normal" sample.

Member States have to report any suspension of the monitoring calendar to the Commission, giving the reasons for the suspension (Article 3.8).

The reporting frequency can be derived from the reporting start and end date of the bathing season and the sampling dates of the reported samples.

2.1.1.5.3 Number of samples

Assessment of bathing water quality must be based on at least 16 samples for the assessment period, but the number can be fewer (Article 4.3):

- It can be minimum 12 samples in case of the special circumstances referred to in Annex IV, par 2, being:
  - when the bathing season is not exceeding eight weeks; or
  - when the bathing water is situated in a region subject to special geographical constraints.
- It can be minimum 8 samples if the bathing season is not exceeding 8 weeks and the conditions defined in Article 4.4 are met.

2.1.1.6 Overview of reporting and assessment under bathing water directives

The table below summarises the reporting and assessment under Directive 76/160/EEC, Directive 2006/7/EC and during the transition period.

Reporting framework	**Parameters assessed**	**Reporting sheets to be used**	**Assessment of bathing water quality**
Directive 76/160/EEC	Total coliforms, Faecal coliforms, Mineral oils, Surface-active substances and Phenols as set out in Annex of Directive 76/160/EEC	As set out in Commission Decision 95/337/EEC: 1. File on geographic locations 2. General data file 3. Parameter data file 4. Supplementary file	According Directive 76/160/EEC, based on the latest bathing season (assessment for 2008 based on monitoring results of 2008 bathing season only)
Transition period	Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli a set out in Annex I of Directive 2006/7/EC	As described in the current document: 1. Table 1: Inventory of identified bathing waters 2. Table 2: Seasonal information on bathing waters 3. Table 3: Abnormal situations 4. Table 4: Short term pollution 5. Table 5: Monitoring results of bathing waters	According Directive 76/160/EEC, based on the latest bathing season (assessment for 2008 based on monitoring results of 2008 bathing season only) **until a sufficient data set is compiled for the assessment according Directive 2006/7/EC**
Directive 2006/7/EC	Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli a set out in Annex I of Directive 2006/7/EC	As described in the current document: 1. Table 1: Inventory of identified bathing waters 2. Table 2: Seasonal information on bathing waters	According Directive 2006/7/EC, based on four bathing seasons (or fewer; see higher) **as soon a sufficient data set is compiled for the assessment according**

		3. Table 3: Abnormal situations 4. Table 4: Short term pollution 5. Table 5: Monitoring results of bathing waters	**Directive 2006/7/EC**

2.1.2 Grouping of bathing waters

According to Paragraph 4.5 "Member States may subdivide or group together existing bathing waters in the light of bathing water quality assessments. They may group together bathing waters together only if these waters:

1. are contiguous,
2. received similar assessments for the preceding four years in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4(c); and
3. have bathing water profiles all of which identify common risk factors or the absence thereof."

The implementation of this paragraph is described below.

A Member State may group together bathing waters that meet the requirements mentioned in paragraph 4.5. For a group of bathing waters, only one set of bathing water data meeting the requirements of Article 4 (see section 2.1.1.5) is required for monitoring and quality assessment (see Figure 3). When bathing waters are grouped, reporting of monitoring results and assessment need to be done as described below:

1. In table 1 "Inventory of identified bathing waters", for each bathing water that is part of a group, the groupID needs to be reported.
2. In the tables to be reported after the end of the bathing season (tables 2 - 5) the necessary attributes on seasonal information, abnormal situations, short term pollution and monitoring results are reported for the group, instead of for each bathing water seperately. In this case, the BathingWaterID is left blank and the GroupID is reported.

This is illustrated in Figure 3. In year x, monitoring results are reported for each bathing water seperately, and assessment is done per individual bathing water (based on the requirment number of seasons and number of samples). In year y, the formerly individually reported bathing waters are grouped and data reporting and assessment are done for the group (again based on the required number of seasons and number of samples; the latter being four samples per season for the whole group).

The reported monitoring results and assessment of a group of bathing waters is representative for each bathing water in the group.

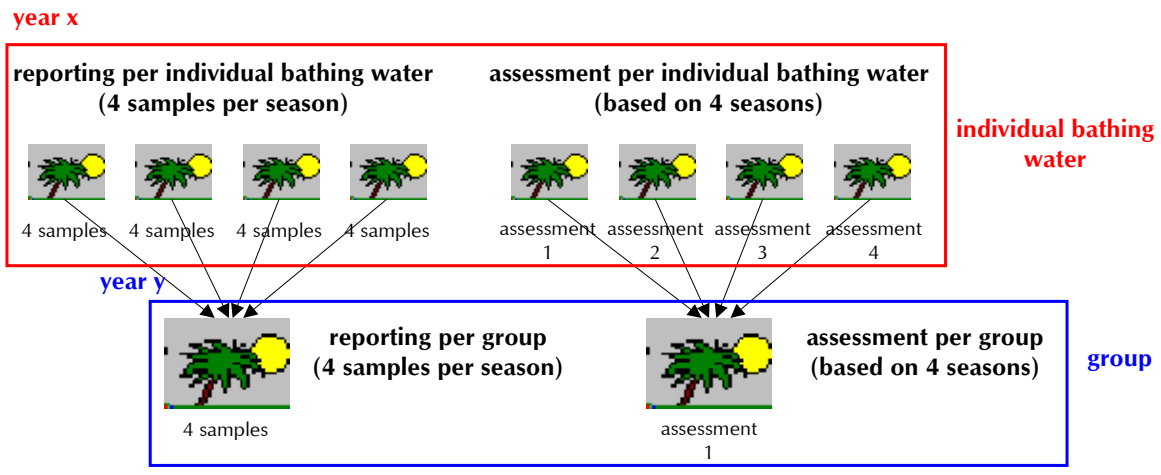

Figure 3: Reporting and assessment for individual bathing waters and for a group of bathing waters

Note: In case a bathing water is not part of a group, the attribute GroupID is left blank, and attributes are reported for the individual bathing water.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF BATHING WATER REPORTING TABLES

Table	Name	Definition
Table 1	Inventory of identified bathing waters	List of bathing waters identified for the coming bathing season and characteristics
Table 2	Seasonal information on bathing waters part a	Seasonal information on monitored bathing waters
Table 3	Abnormal situations	Information on abnormal situations that have impact on the bathing water quality
Table 4	Short term pollution	Information on short term pollution events
Table 5	Monitoring results of bathing waters	Monitoring results of monitored bathing waters

Note:

The attributes to be reported in the tables described in the next sections need to be reported to fulfil the reporting requirements of the Directive on the one hand and to provide additional information (including geographical information) to the public on the other hand.

For correct representation of all characters the UTF-8 code list should be used for any names.

2.3 INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED BATHING WATERS (BEFORE THE BATHING SEASON)

2.3.1 What

This data table is holding the inventory on bathing waters that are identified for the coming bathing season. **This table has to be reported in order to fulfil the reporting requirements of the Directive set out in Paragraph 13.2**: "Member States have to notify the Commission annually before the start of the bathing season of all waters identified as bathing waters, including the reason for any change compared to the preceding year. They shall do so for the first time before the start of the first bathing season after 24 March 2008."

2.3.2 Why

Member States have to report the fields in Table 1 in order to fulfil the reporting requirements of paragraph 13.2 (see above). The information to be reported in Table 1is also needed to establish an EU-wide inventory of bathing waters. Information is also collected for the presentation of the bathing water results in reports and in the WISE viewer. Furthermore, information is collected to link bathing water reporting with reporting on other water related Directives and with WISE, in line with Paragraph 13.4 of the Bathing Water Directive.

2.3.3 How

Table 1 is holding the attributes to be reported before the start of the bathing season. Below the table, a short description of each attribute is given.

Table 1: Inventory of identified bathing waters

Attribute name	Attribute description	Methodology	Data specifications
BathingWaterID	Unique identification code of bathing water	Must be unique (see separate guidance : "*Background document on coding of IDs and specifications for reporting geographical data under BWD*") Must start with two letter code of country	Data type: text Size: 24
BathingWaterName	Name of bathing water		Data type: text Size: 100
ShortBathingWaterName	Short name of bathing water	must be ≤ 20 characters if BathingWaterName ≤ 20 characters it can be used for ShortBathingWaterName as well	Data type: text Size: 20
Long	Longitude or x geographical coordinate	Provide longitude in decimal degrees using the coordinate reference system ETRS89. Negative values should be used for coordinates west of the Greenwich Meridian (0 degrees) The bathing water must be located within country boundary.	Data type: float Data size: 8 Minimum value: -180 Maximum value: 180 Decimal precision: 4 Unit: decimal degrees
Lat	Latitude or y geographical coordinate	Provide latitude in decimal degrees using the coordinate reference system ETRS89. Negative values should be used for coordinates south of the Equator (0 degrees) The bathing water must be located within country boundary.	Data type: float Data size: 8 Minimum value: -90 Maximum value: 90 Decimal precision: 4 Unit: decimal degrees
Coordsys	Used coordinate system for reporting longitude and latitude values	Code: WGS84 = Word Geodetic System 1984	Data type: text Size: 6

		ETRS89 = European Terrestrial Reference System 1989	
GroupID	ID of bathing water group	Must be unique Must start with two letter code of country Value = "na" if bathing water is not part of a group	Data type: text Size: 24
RiverBasinDistrictID	ID of River Basin District (RBD) described and reported under WFD where the bathing water is situated	The same codes should be used as in the latest dataset/update of RBD's provided to EC under reporting for WFD	Data type: text Size: 24
RiverBasinDistrictName	Name of River Basin District (RBD) described and reported under WFD where the bathing water is situated	The same names should be used as in the latest dataset/update of RBD's provided to EC under reporting for WFD	Data type: text Size: 45
RiverBasinDistrictSUID	ID of River Basin District (RBD) sub-unit described and reported under WFD where the bathing water is situated	The same codes should be used as in the latest dataset/update of RBD sub-units provided to EC under reporting for WFD	Data type: text Size: 24
RiverBasinDistrictSUName	Name of River Basin District (RBD) sub-unit described and reported under WFD where the bathing water is situated	The same names should be used as in the latest dataset/update of RBD sub-units provided to EC under reporting for WFD	Data type: text Size: 45
WaterBodyID	ID of water body as described under WFD where the bathing water is situated	The same codes should be used as in the latest dataset/update of water bodies provided to EC under reporting for WFD	Data type: text Size: 24
WaterBodyName	Name of water body as described under WFD where the bathing water is situated	The same names should be used as in the latest dataset/update of water bodies provided to EC under reporting for WFD	Data type: text Size: 45
NationalWaterUnitID	ID of national water unit where bathing water is located (in case the bathing water is not part of a water body)	This parameter shall be indicated in case bathing water is not a part of water body as described and reported under WFD	Data type: text Size: 24
NationalWaterUnitName	Name of national water unit where bathing water is located (in case the bathing water is not part of a water body)	This parameter shall be indicated in case bathing water is not a part of water body as described and reported under WFD	Data type: text Size: 45
BWKeywords	Names of river, lake, city, town, village or tourist area where bathing water is	Keywords for searching bathing water in WISE viewer More than one keywords need to be seperated by a comma	Data type: text

	located or any other relevant keyword		
Year	Reported year	Format: YYYY	Data type: text Size: 4
AccessKey	Access key (= ID) used for reporting on Directive 76/160/EC	Must be part of list of reported access keys (latest list) Value = "na" if bathing water is new	Data type: text Size: 18
BathingWaterType	Type of bathing water	Code: 1 = existing bathing water 2 = new bathing water 3 = deleted bathing water[2] Must be "1" if BathingWaterID is not new Must be "2" if BathingWaterID is new Must be "3" if Bathing water is not reported in other tables	Data type: integer Size: 1
ChangeReason	Reason for change compared to preceding year	Value = "na" if no change	Data type: text
Closed	Bathing water is closed for the entire season	Code: Y = bathing water is closed for the entire season N = bathing water is not closed for the entire season If "Y" bathing water is not reported in other tables If "N" bathing water must be reported in other tables	Data type: boolean Size: 1
BWCategory	Category of water sampled	Code: R = river L = lake T = transitional water	Data type: text Size: 2

[2] This information only has to be provided in the first year of deletion.

		C = coastal water	
SpecGeoCon	Bathing water situated in a region subject to special geographical constraints	Code: Y = bathing water is situated in a region subject to special geographic constraints N = bathing water is not situated in a region subject to special geographic constraints	Data type: boolean Size: 1

2.3.3.1 BathingWaterID

The ID is the unique identification code of the bathing water. In the reporting sheets defined for reporting to Directive 76/160/EEC this was called the "Access key". The Access key is created by the Member State and is based on the NUTS code (which sometimes changes). However, it is crucial that the ID of a bathing water must be stable in order to maintain the quality history of each bathing water.

The creation of a unique and stable European ID for each bathing water is not only important to keep track of the quality history of the bathing water, but also to be able to link data on the bathing water in different data sets.

The Guidance document n°9 on Implementing the Geographical Information System Elements (GIS) of the Water Framework Directive[3] is giving guidance on the creation of unique European codes. Guidelines on the coding for bathing water reporting is described in a separate document "Background document on coding of IDs and specifications for reporting geographical data under BWD"[4].

2.3.3.2 BathingWaterName

The name of the bathing water used by the reporting authority must be filled in for this field. The length of the name is maximum 100 characters.

2.3.3.3 ShortBathingWaterName

Some bathing water names are very long which is not very convenient for mapping purposes. Long bathing water names will overlap with each other on a small scale map, making it difficult to read the names from the map.

In case the reported "BathingWaterName" exceeds 20 characters, a short bathing water name of maximum 20 characters needs to be reported in this field.

2.3.3.4 Long/lat

The latitude and longitude of the bathing water need to be reported in these fields. Member States have to select the most relevant location of the coordinates (e.g. location of monitoring point, place where most bathers are expected, entrance of bathing water, location of facilities,...).

The reporting of the geographic coordinates is important to allow for:

1. visualisation of the bathing water information in the WISE viewer and on maps,
2. linking bathing waters and their reported information to other data (environmental, social, administrative), based on spatial information, and
3. analysis of spatial pattern of bathing water quality in GIS.

The technical specifications for reporting geographical data for BWQ reporting are described in a separate document "Background document on coding of Ids and specifications for reporting geographical data under BWD" (see section 1.1.1.1).

The ETRS89 (European Terrestrial Reference System) is strongly recommended by the WFD GIS Working Group as the coordinate reference system for pan Europe data collection, storage and analysis. Further documentation on ETRS89 can be found on http://crs.bkg.bund.de/crs-eu and on http://eionet.eu.int/gis.

[3] available on CIRCA on http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/wfd/library?l=/framework_directive/guidance_documents/guidancesnos9sgisswgs31p/_EN_1.0_&a=d; currently in updating phase to be finalised by the end of 2008

[4] available on CIRCA on http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/wfd/library?l=/framework_directive/bathing_directive/workshop_26062008&vm=detailed&sb=Title

2.3.3.5 Coordsys

This field must be used to report the coordinate system used for reporting longitude and latitude values. The use of ETRS89 is highly recommended. For overseas territories instead of ETRS89 the WGS84 might be used.

2.3.3.6 GroupID

If the bathing water is part of a group as set out in paragraph 4.5, the ID of the group is reported in this field. More clarification on the grouping of bathing waters is provided in section 2.1.2.

2.3.3.7 RiverBasinDistrictID

In order to link the bathing water data with the data reported under WISE for the WFD and other Directives, the ID of the River basin district (RBD) described and reported under WFD where the bathing water is located needs to be reported. "River basin district" is defined by the WFD paragraph 2(15) and reported by the Member State to the EC "*means the area of land and sea, made up of one or more neighbouring river basins together with their associated groundwater and coastal waters, which is identified under paragraph 3(1) as the main unit for management of river basins*".

2.3.3.8 RiverBasinDistrictName

Here the name of the River basin district is reported.

2.3.3.9 RiverBasinDistrictSUID

Comparable sub-units are an intermediate level of aggregation between water body and river basin district for the purpose of visualisation and reporting in WISE.

They may coincide with management units but this will not be necessarily the case.

Basic principles to build-up WISE sub-units are the following:

- Each sub-unit is built by aggregation of water bodies of the same RBD.
- Sub-units are national units, meaning that they are not shared among different countries

Indicative minimum and maximum size for sub-units are 5 000 and 50 000 km^2.

In this field the ID of the RBD sub-unit is reported, if this is existing.

2.3.3.10 RiverBasinDistrictSUName

In this field the name of the RBD sub-unit is reported.

2.3.3.11 WaterBodyID

Another link with the WFD and other Directives is established by reporting the ID of the water body as defined by WFD paragraph 2(15) and reported by the Member State to the EC where the bathing water is situated. The water body can be a river, lake, transitional water or coastal water.

2.3.3.12 WaterBodyName

Here the name of the water body where the bathing water is situated is to be reported, if this is existing.

2.3.3.13 NationalWaterUnitID

If the bathing water is not part of a a water body reported for the WFD, than the ID of the national water unit (as defined by the local authorities) where the bathing water is located should be reported, if it is existing.

2.3.3.14 NationalWaterUnitName

Here the name of the national water unit where the bathing water is located should be reported (in case the bathing water is not part of a water body reported for the WFD), if it is existing.

2.3.3.15 BWKeywords

In this field terms can be reported that allow finding the bathing water when entering them as keywords in the search engine on the WISE viewer. Following keywords for searching bathing waters can be reported:

- The name of the river, lake, coastline,... where the bathing water is located,
- The name of the city, town, village,... where the bathing water is located,
- The tourist area where bathing water is located.

More than one keywords have to be seperated with a comma.

2.3.3.16 Year

This is the year of the actually reported bathing season.

2.3.3.17 AccessKey

In order to link the data reported on the Directive 2006/7/EC to the historical data sets collected for Directive 76/160/EEC, for each bathing water reported on Directive 2006/7/EC the corresponding "Access key" used for reporting on Directive 76/160/EEC needs to be reported. "Access key" is the name of the unique identifier (ID) for each bathing water in the reporting sheets for Directive 76/160/EEC (see Annex). The coding and use of the Access key for reporting on Directive 76/160/EEC is described in the Commission Decision 95/337/EEC giving the outline questionnaire for reporting on Directive 76/160/EEC.

In case the Access key of a bathing water has changed in the course of reporting on Directive 76/160/EEC, the access key used for the last year of reporting on Directive 76/160/EEC has to be reported.

2.3.3.18 BathingWaterType

Bathing waters that were reported in the preceding season(s) and are not reported in the current year, must be reported in order to be able to report the reason for change. This is also a control for the data provider to reduce the chance of "forgetting" this bathing water.

For each bathing water, the corresponding type needs to be reported:

1 = existing bathing water

2 = new bathing water

3 = deleted bathing water

A deleted bathing water ("3") only has to be reported the first year of deletion. After a bathing water has been reported as "deleted" during the first year of deletion, it is no longer needed to report the bathing water in the next years, unless it is reported again (then it should be reported as "new").

2.3.3.19 ChangeReason

If there was a change for bathing water compared to the preceding year, the reason for the change must be described in this field.

2.3.3.20 Closed

This attribute describes whether the bathing water will be open for the entire bathing season or not.

2.3.3.21 BWCategory

In Directive 2006/7/EC different standards are defined for the parameters monitored in inland waters on the one hand and in coastal and transitional waters on the other hand. For the reporting sheets, bathing water category sampled will be specified using following definitions from WFD Article 2:

- river = body of inland water flowing for most part on the surface of the land but which may flow underground for part of its course
- lake = body of standing inland surface water

- transitional waters = bodies of surface water in the vicinity of river mouths which are partly saline in character as a result of their proximity to coastal waters but which are substantially influenced by freshwater flows
- coastal water = surface water on the landward side of a line, every point of which is at a distance of one nautical mile on the seaward side from the nearest point of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured, extending where appropriate up to the outer limit of transitional waters

2.3.3.22 SpecGeoCon

Normally a minimum of four samples need to be taken and analysed per bathing season. However, only three samples are sufficient per bathing season in case the bathing water is situated in a region subject to "special geographical constraints" (Annex IV.2(b)). In this field it is indicated whether a bathing water is situated in a region subject to special geographical constraints or not.

2.4 SEASONAL INFORMATION ON BATHING WATERS

2.4.1 What

Table 2 holds the data reported for each bathing water that is dependent on the bathing season. This data is likely to be different from one bathing season to another.

2.4.2 Why

In this table, all information on the bathing season of a bathing water necessary for assessment of the bathing water quality is stored. This information is needed to allow for assessment of the bathing water quality according to the Bathing Water Directive. According Paragraph 13.1 the bathing water quality assessment for each bathing water and a description of significant measures taken need to be reported by the Member States.

2.4.3 How

The attributes that need to be reported on the bathing season of each bathing water is stored in Table 2. Below the table a short description is given of each attribute. The attributes are reported for a bathing water or a group of bathing waters.

Table 2: Seasonal information on bathing waters

Attribute name	Attribute description	Methodology	Data specifications
BathingWaterID	Unique identification code of bathing water	See table 1	Data type: text Size: 24
GroupID	ID of bathing water group	See table 1	Data type: text Size: 24
StartDate	Start date of the bathing season	Format: YYYY-MM-DD YYYY must be the same as Year Must be < EndDate	Data type: date Size: 10
EndDate	End date of the bathing season	Format: YYYY-MM-DD YYYY must be the same as Year Must be > StartDate	Data type: date Size: 10
Class	Classification of bathing water	Code: 1 = excellent quality 2= good quality 3 = sufficient quality 4 = poor quality 5 = insufficiently sampled 6 = new (not yet classification possible) 7 = changes (not yet classification possible after changes) 8 = compliant with guide values and mandatory value 9 = compliant with mandatory value 10 = not compliant with mandatory value	Data type: integer Size: 2
ManMeas	Description of significant management measures taken	Value = “na” when no significant management measures have been taken	Data type: text

	Also other remarks can be entered into this field		Size: 5000
Changes	Changes that affect classification of bathing water	Code: Y = changes N = no changes	Data type: boolean Size: 1
NuSeasons	Number of seasons on the basis of which assessment is made	Code: 4 = current season and three preceding bathing seasons 3 = current season and two preceding bathing seasons 2 = current season and preceding bathing season 1 = current season	Data type: text Size: 1

2.4.3.1 BathingWaterID

See section 1.1.1.1.

2.4.3.2 GroupID

See section 2.3.3.5.

2.4.3.3 StartDate and EndDate

The start date and end date of the bathing season need to be reported in the format YYYY-MM-DD with YYYY = year in four digits, MM = month in two digits and DD = day in two digits.

2.4.3.4 Class

According Paragraph 13.1 Member States have to report annually the bathing water quality assessment for each bathing water.

The codes for the possible classifications and their use is explained in the table below:

Code	Description	Use	Detailed description
1	excellent quality	Assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC	Annex II of Directive 2006/7/EC
2	good quality	Assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC	Annex II of Directive 2006/7/EC
3	sufficient quality	Assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC	Annex II of Directive 2006/7/EC
4	poor quality	Assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC	Annex II of Directive 2006/7/EC
5	insufficiently sampled	Assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC and during transition period	In case of reporting on Directive 2006/7/EC, this classification must be used in case the sampling frequency as described in Annex IV of Directive 2006/7/EC is not met. In case of reporting on Directive 76/160/EEC, this classification must be used in case the sampling frequency as described in Annex of Directive 76/160/EEC is not met.
6	new	Assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC	For a new bathing water assessed under Directive 2006/7/EC the necessary data set of 16/12/8 samples (see section 2.1.1.5) might not be compiled at the end of the first bathing season so that an assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC is not yet possible. In this case the classification "new" must be used until the necessary data set is compiled.
7	changes	Assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC	If changes occur that affect the classification of a bathing water under Directive 2006/7/EC, the assessment has to be based on the data set of samples collected since the changes occurred. In case the necessary data set of 16/12/8 samples for assessment of the bathing water under Directive 2006/7/EC since

			the occurrence of the change is not yet available, the classification "changes" must be used until the necessary data set is compiled.
8	compliant with guide and mandatory values	Assessment during transition period	Article 5 and Annex of Directive 76/160/EEC
9	compliant with mandatory values	Assessment during transition period	Article 5 and Annex of Directive 76/160/EEC
10	not compliant with mandatory values	Assessment during transition period	Article 5 and Annex of Directive 76/160/EEC

2.4.3.5 ManMeas

According Paragraph 13.1 Member states have to report annually on significant management measures taken for each bathing water.

Also other remarks can be entered in this field if necessary.

2.4.3.6 Changes

According to Paragraph 4.4(b) a bathing water quality assessment may be carried out on the basis of a set of bathing water quality data fewer than four bathing seasons if any changes have occurred that are likely to affect the classification of the bathing water in accordance with Article 5, in which case the assessment shall be carried out on the basis of a set of bathing water quality data consisting solely of the results for samples collected since the changes occurred.

This is marked "yes" in the year of the changes.

2.4.3.7 NuSea

Bathing water quality assessments must be carried out on the basis of the set of bathing water quality data compiled in relation to that bathing season and the three preceding bathing seasons. However, according Paragraph 4.2 "a Member State may decide to carry out bathing water quality assessments on the basis of the set of bathing water quality data compiled in relation to the preceding three years only. If it so decides, it shall notify the Commission beforehand. It shall also notify the Commission if it subsequently decides to revert to carrying out assessments on the basis of four bathing seasons. Member States may not change the applicable assessment period more than once every five years."

In the occurrence of the cases set out in paragraph 4.4, fewer than four seasons can be used (see section 2.1.1.5).

In this field, the number of seasons on which the assessment is based must be filled in.

During the transition period, when the parameters of Directive 2006/7/EC are reported but assessment is based on Directive 76/160/EEC, the assessment is always based on one bathing season.

2.5 ABNORMAL SITUATIONS

2.5.1 What

One or more abnormal situations that occur during the bathing season and have impact on bathing water quality should be reported in Table 3.

2.5.2 Why

"Abnormal situation" means an event or combination of events impacting on bathing water quality at the location concerned and not expected to occur on average more than once every four years. According paragraph 3.7 during abnormal situations, the monitoring calendar referred to in paragraph 4 may be suspended. It shall be resumed as soon as possible after the end of the abnormal situation. New samples

shall be taken as soon as possible after the end of the abnormal situation to replace samples that are missing due to the abnormal situation.

2.5.3 How

The attributes that need to be reported on an abnormal situation are stored in Table 3. Below a short description is given of each attribute. The attributes are reported for a bathing water or a group of bathing waters.

2.5.3.1 BathingWaterID

See section 1.1.1.1.

2.5.3.2 GroupID

See section 2.3.3.5.

2.5.3.3 StartDateAbSit

The start date of the abnormal situation needs to be reported in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

2.5.3.4 EndDateAbSit

The end date of the abnormal situation needs to be reported in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

2.6 SHORT TERM POLLUTION

2.6.1 What

One or more events of short term pollution that occur during the bathing season should be reported in Table 4.

2.6.2 Why

"Short-term pollution" means microbiological contamination as referred to in Annex I, column A, that has clearly identifiable causes, is not normally expected to affect bathing water quality for more than approximately 72 hours after the bathing water quality is first affected and for which the competent authority has established procedures to predict and deal with as set out in Annex II. According paragraph 3.6 samples taken during short-term pollution may be disregarded. They shall be replaced by samples taken in accordance with Annex IV. According Annex IV.4 in the event of short-term pollution, one additional sample is to be taken to confirm that the incident has ended. This sample is not to be part of the set of bathing water quality data. If necessary to replace a disregarded sample, an additional sample is to be taken seven days after the end of the short-term pollution.

2.6.3 How

The attributes that need to be reported on a short term pollution event are stored in Table 4. Below a short description is given of each attribute. The attributes are reported for a bathing water or a group of bathing waters.

2.6.3.1 BathingWaterID

See section 1.1.1.1.

2.6.3.2 GroupID

See section 2.3.3.5.

2.6.3.3 StartDateSTP

The start date of the short time pollution needs to be reported in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

2.6.3.4 EndDateSTP

The end date of the short time pollution needs to be reported in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

Table 3: Abnormal situations

Attribute name	Attribute description	Methodology	Data specifications
BathingWaterID	Unique identification code of bathing water	See table 1	Data type: text Size: 24
GroupID	ID of bathing water group	See table 1	Data type: text Size: 24
StartDateAbSit	Start date of the impact of an abnormal situation	Format: YYYY-MM-DD YYYY must be the same as Year Must be < EndDateAbSit	Data type: date Size: 10
EndDateAbSit	End date of the impact of an abnormal situation	Format: YYYY-MM-DD YYYY must be the same as Year Must be > StartDateAbSit	Data type: date Size: 10

Table 4: Short term pollution

Attribute name	Attribute description	Methodology	Data specifications
BathingWaterID	Unique identification code of bathing water	See table 1	Data type: text Size: 24
GroupID	ID of bathing water group	See table 1	Data type: text Size: 24
StartDateSTP	Start date short term pollution	Format: YYYY-MM-DD YYYY must be the same as Year Must be < EndDateSTP	Data type: date Size: 10
EndDateSTP	End date short term pollution	Format: YYYY-MM-DD YYYY must be the same as Year Must be > StartDateSTP	Data type: date Size: 10

2.7 MONITORING RESULTS OF BATHING WATERS

2.7.1 What

Table 5 is holding the results of the monitoring for each bathing water. In combination with the other data tables, it holds all the information necessary to assess the quality of the bathing water for the reported bathing season.

2.7.2 Why

The monitoring results for bathing waters need to be reported to allow for assessment of the bathing water quality according to the Bathing Water Directive. The date of sampling needs to be reported in order to calculate frequency of sampling which is also assessed under the Bathing Water Directive.

2.7.3 How

The attributes to be reported on sampling are stored in Table 5 and described below. The attributes are reported for a bathing water or a group of bathing waters.

Table 5: Monitoring results of bathing waters

Attribute name	Attribute description	Methodology	Data specifications
BathingWaterID	Unique identification code of bathing water	See table 1	Data type: text Size: 24
Group ID	ID of bathing water group	See table 1	Data type: text Size: 24
SampleDate	Date of sampling	Format: YYYY-MM-DD YYYY must be the same as Year Must be within bathing season (shortly before the start of the bathing season until last day)	Data type: date Size: 10
ConcIE	Measured concentration of Intestinal Enterococci per sample in cfu/100ml	See explanation in section 2.7.3.4	Data type: float Unit: cfu/100ml
ConcEC	Measured concentration of Escherichia coli per sample in cfu/100ml	See explanation in section 2.7.3.4	Data type: float Unit: cfu/100ml

2.7.3.1 BathingWaterID

See section 1.1.1.1.

2.7.3.2 GroupID

See section 2.3.3.5.

2.7.3.3 SampleDate

This field gives the date of the sampling.

2.7.3.4 ConcIE and ConcEC

According Paragraph 13.1 Member States have to provide the Commission with the results of monitoring. They have to report the measured concentration of the parameters in cfu/100 ml.

The minimum and maximum value to be reported are the mimimum respectively maximum detection limit of the analytical method used.

Proposal for reporting of minimum and maximum detection limit (Proposed by Danish authorities)

When analysing bathing water according to ISO 9308-3 microtiter plate method, results will be within the range 15 MPN/100 mL to 35000 MPN/100 mL.

Samples with no bacteria detected is reported <15 MPN/100 mL, however, such a result cannot be handled statistically as prescribed in Directive 2006/7/EC. In such cases we suggest to set the value to half of the limit of quantification. In this way lower results are taken into account and the same approach is utilised for chemical results.

When dealing with results above the upper limit of quantification (>35000 MPN/100mL) the situation is quite different. This is purely a microbiological problem. Reanalysis is not relevant due to microbiological changes in the sample as a consequence of time-consuming analysis. However, as long as the upper quantification limit is well above the limits, the values in Annex 1 in Directive 2006/7/EC, the assessments will be in the same category. Since it is not possible to know if the true value is i.e. 37000 or 50000 the only possibility is to handle all such results equal.

We suggest to use the value 35000 MPN/100 mL when assessing results are >35000 MPN/100mL

3 TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF REPORTING

The data definitions and templates for reporting on Directive 2006/7/EC will be available in the Data Dictionary for reporting on Directive 2006/7/EC on Reportnet. For the reporting of data on the Directive through Reportnet, following steps have to be performed:

1. Download templates from Data Dictionary on Reportnet
2. Complete templates with data to be reported
3. Upload completed files on CDR (Central Data Repository) on Reportnet. An automatic quality control is carried out on the uploaded data files. The delivery is rejected if data does not meet the defined criteria. The data provider needs to correct the data files and upload again until the data is accepted.

A user tool will be developed that allows for easy and efficient import of the data by means of reporting forms. In the reporting forms, fields will be pre-filled where possible to reduce manual typing work and to reduce typing errors. Where possible, check boxes or drop-down lists will be used. QA/QC rules will be implemented to check data during data entrance. The tool will allow to generate the necessary data files that need to be reported to the Commission.

ANNEXE 1 QUESTIONNAIRE FOR REPORTING ON DIRECTIVE 76/160/EEC

Geographic data file

This file contains the geographic information of the bathing water sites. The attributes to be reported are described in the table below.

Table 1: Geographic data file (Source: Commission Decision 95/337/EEC 'VIII. Outline questionnaire for reporting on Directive 76/160/EEC')

Attribute name	*Type width*	*Content*
Numind	CHAR 18	access key
Region	CHAR 30	region name
Province	CHAR 20	province name
Commune	CHAR 35	commune name
Prelev	CHAR 45	name of bathing water
Lat	CHAR 8	latitude format: XSDDMMSS X = N (North) S (South) S = space DD = degrees MM = minutes SS = seconds
Long	CHAR 8	longitude format: YSDDMMSS Y = W (West) E (East) S = space DD = degrees MM = minutes SS = seconds
Codeau	NUM 1	type of water sampled code: 1 = sea water 2 = river 3 = lake 4 = estuary
Rem	CHAR 80	free comments

General data file

This file contains information on the bathing season for each bathing water. The attributes to be reported are described in Table 2.

Table 2: General data file (Source: Commission Decision 95/337/EEC 'VIII. Outline questionnaire for reporting on Directive 76/160/EEC')

Attribute name	*Type width*	*Content*
Numind	CHAR 18	access key
Annee	NUM 4	year
Debdat	NUM 8	beginning of the bathing season format: YYYYMMDD
Findat	NUM 8	end of the bathing season format: YYYYMMDD
Nobexe	NUM 2	number of samples
Banned	CHAR 1	permanently banned bathing water code: B = if banned space = not banned
Rem	CHAR 80	free comments

Parameter data file

This file contains the bathing water quality results by parameter. The attributes to be reported are described in Table 3.

Table 3: Parameter data file (Source: Commission Decision 95/337/EEC 'VIII. Outline questionnaire for reporting on Directive 76/160/EEC')

Attribute name	*Type width*	*Content*
Numind	CHAR 18	access key
Annee	NUM 4	year
Parno	NUM 3	parameter number format: PPU code: PP = parameter number (1 -> 19) U = under-parameter code
Parnob	NUM 2	number of analyses for this parameter
Parnodi	NUM 2	number of results exceeding the mandatory values
Parnodvln	NUM 2	number of results exceeding the national limit values
Parnodg	NUM 2	number of results exceeding the guide values
Frequency	CHAR 1	frequency of measurements code : Y = at least fortnightly N = less than fortnightly

Attribute name	*Type width*	*Content*
Rem	CHAR 80	free comments

Supplementary file

This file is also mandatory and has to include (in free format):

- The analytical method(s) used to assess compliance with the Directive,
- Short description of improvement schemes for bathing areas not complying with the imperative values of the Directive including timetables of works and necessary investment.