

DANUBE POLLUTION REDUCTION PROGRAMME

NATIONAL REVIEWS 1998 CROATIA

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Part C: Water Quality

Part D: Water Environmental Engineering



**State Water Directorate
State Directorate for the Protection of Nature and
Environment**

in cooperation with the

**Programme Coordination Unit
UNDP/GEF Assistance**



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Preface

The National Reviews were designed to produce basic data and information for the elaboration of the Pollution Reduction Programme (PRP), the Transboundary Analysis and the revision of the Strategic Action Plan of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR). Particular attention was also given to collect data and information for specific purposes concerning the development of the Danube Water Quality Model, the identification and evaluation of hot spots, the analysis of social and economic factors, the preparation of an investment portfolio and the development of financing mechanisms for the implementation of the ICPDR Action Plan.

For the elaboration of the National Reviews, a team of national experts was recruited in each of the participating countries for a period of one to four months covering the following positions:

- Socio-economist with knowledge in population studies,
- Financial expert (preferably from the Ministry of Finance),
- Water Quality Data expert/information specialist,
- Water Engineering expert with knowledge in project development.

Each of the experts had to organize his or her work under the supervision of the respective Country Programme Coordinator and with the guidance of a team of International Consultants. The tasks were laid out in specific Terms of Reference.

At a Regional Workshop in Budapest from 27 to 29 January 1998, the national teams and the group of international consultants discussed in detail the methodological approach and the content of the National Reviews to assure coherence of results. Practical work at the national level started in March/April 1998 and results were submitted between May and October 1998. After revision by the international expert team, the different reports have been finalized and are now presented in the following volumes:

Volume 1:	Summary Report
Volume 2:	Project Files
Volume 3 and 4:	Technical reports containing:
	- Part A : Social and Economic Analysis
	- Part B : Financing Mechanisms
	- Part C : Water Quality
	- Part D : Water Environmental Engineering

In the frame of national planning activities of the Pollution Reduction Programme, the results of the National Reviews provided adequate documentation for the conducting of National Planning Workshops and actually constitute a base of information for the national planning and decision making process.

Further, the basic data, as collected and analyzed in the frame of the National Reviews, will be compiled and integrated into the ICPDR Information System, which should be operational by the end of 1999. This will improve the ability to further update and access National Review data which is expected to be collected periodically by the participating countries, thereby constituting a consistently updated planning and decision making tool for the ICPDR.

UNDP/GEF provided technical and financial support to elaborate the National Reviews. Governments of participating Countries in the Danube River Basin have actively participated with professional expertise, compiling and analyzing essential data and information, and by providing financial contributions to reach the achieved results.

The National Review Reports were prepared under the guidance of the UNDP/GEF team of experts and consultants of the Danube Programme Coordination Unit (DPCU) in Vienna, Austria. The conceptual preparation and organization of activities was carried out by **Mr. Joachim Bendow**, UNDP/GEF Project Manager, and special tasks were assigned to the following staff members:

- Social and Economic Analysis and Financing Mechanisms: **Reinhard Wanninger**, Consultant
- Water Quality Data: **Donald Graybill**, Consultant,
- Water Engineering and Project Files: **Rolf Niemeyer**, Consultant
- Coordination and follow up: **Andy Garner**, UNDP/GEF Environmental Specialist

The **Croatian National Review** was prepared under the supervision of the Head of Delegation to the Danube River Protection Commission, **Mr. Zeljko Ostojic**, with the support of the Country Programme Coordinator, **Mr. Predrag Sibalic**. The authors of the respective parts of the report are:

- Part A : Social and Economic Analysis: **Mr. Ognjen Caldarovic**
- Part B : Financing Mechanisms: **Ms. Dubravka Mocos**
- Part C : Water Quality: **Ms. Marija Marijanovic**
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The findings, interpretation and conclusions expressed in this publication are entirely those of the authors and should not be attributed in any manner to the UNDP/GEF and its affiliated organizations.

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Vienna – Austria, November 1998

Part C

Water Quality

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List of Abbreviations on Water Quality

$\mu\text{g/l}$	micro gram per liter
kg/m^3	kilograms per liter
m^3/a	cubic meters per year (annual)
m^3/s	cubic meters per second
mg/l	milligrams per liter
t/a	tons per year (annual)

Glossary on Water Quality

AAS - ET	Atomic Absorption Spectrometry - Electrothermal Technic
AAS - F	Atomic Absorption Spectrometry - Flame Technic
BOD₅	Biological Oxygen Demand trough 5 days
C₆H₅OH	Phenol
COD - Cr	Chemical Oxygen Demand from K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇
COD - Mn	Chemical Oxygen Demand from KMnO ₄
Cr tot	Total chromium, non-filtrated
Detergent	Anion active substances
F	Fluorides
Fe	Total iron, non filtrated
GC/ECD	Gas Chromatography/Electron Capture Detector
IR	Infra Red
L	Left bank
M	Middle of river flow
MBAS	Metilen Blue Active Substances
MPN	Most Probably Number
N	Inorganic nitrogen
NH₄	Ammonium
Ni	Total nickel, non filtrated
NO₂	Nitrites
NO₃	Nitrates
P	Total phosphorus
PO₄	Phosphates
Q	Total discharge waste water in year (m ³ /a)
Q/H	Water Discharges/Water Level
R	Right bank
S²⁻	Sulfides
SD	Sediment discharge
SO⁴	Sulphates
SS	Suspended solids
TNMN	Transnational Monitoring Network
UV	Ultraviolet
WD	Water discharge
WQ	Water quality
Zn	Total zinc, non filtrated

1. Summary

1.1. Updating, Evaluation and Ranking Hot Spots

Control of the wastewater is being regulated by Water Law and other Regulations.

Every subject, who discharges wastewater, is obliged to control discharged wastewater and treat it or pretreated wastewater before discharging. Wastewater control has been carried out by authority licensed laboratory or by self-control by own laboratory, which also has obligation to issue the license. The program for control of the wastewater is being given in water management permits. The results of analysis have to be delivered to Hrvatske vode (Croatian waters), which on the base of this data also calculates the water protection fee. The systematic uniform water quality database does not exist, and it was the main obstacle in preparing this report. Wastewater control has not been regular in last few years in the whole Danube river basin because of war situations. This is the reason for not existing information for some hot spots. Also during the analysis of water quality data the existence of the terminology of wastewater indicators problem was noticed as well as absence of methodology, non-processing of data, no regular delivery of data in Croatian waters, no systematic checks of the delivered data by Croatians waters and absence of the systematic water database. One of recommendations will be the establishing, or improving all this steps of wastewater control.

Concerning the hot spots the general conclusion is that the present situation is better than situation before the war. The reason for that is lower producing level of industry, or even stop of producing, and lower level of the discharged wastewater. Also the discharging of wastewater has the rising trend of habitants pollution. The great lack of municipal treatment plant is evident, as well as industrial pretreatment plant. The existing treatment plant needs improvements, and better maintenance. Also there is need for improvement of the wastewater control, and updating of the informations of impact on receiving water and environment. Evident is that with start the production the level of pollution load will be grow.

1.2. Updating, Analysis and Validation of Water Quality Data

The Danube River and its main tributaries from Croatia, the Sava and the Drava Rivers are transboundary and boundary forming rivers with neighboring countries. International monitoring of water quality on the Danube and the Drava River has been established since 30 years. It has been changed through the past in frequency of sampling and parameters of determination. National monitoring program of tributaries of the Drava River and on the Sava River and its tributaries has been established since 25 years.

TNMN stations from Croatia are: on the Danube River - Borovo; on the Sava River - downstream of Županja, Jasenovac (upstream of confluence with the Una river) and Jesenice. TNMN stations on the Drava River are the following: Donji Miholjac, Botovo - the boundary stations with Hungary and Varaždin.

Monitoring on TNMN stations in Croatia includes COD-Cr, total phosphorus (or its fractions), total nitrogen (or its fractions), DOC, oil and heavy metals. Some pesticides have been determined at the Drava and at the Danube from this year.

Monitoring had been discontinued on the Danube River, and at stations Jasenovac on the Sava River, during the war. It has been re-started on the Sava River in 1996, on the Danube at Borovo last year, and at Batina this year.

Available data from existing monitoring have been analyzed from 1994 to 1997 at TNMN stations from Croatia.

Concentrations of COD-Cr and nutrients have been presented with annual mean value, concentrations of oil and heavy metals with annual maximum value, and loads have been calculated from annual mean value of concentrations and annual mean value of river flow.

It has been evident that there is no uniform monitoring at TNMN stations from Croatia. At monitoring stations Danube - Borovo only COD-Cr, orthophosphate and inorganic nitrogen (what means sum of ammonium, nitrite and nitrate) have been determined, at monitoring stations on the Sava River there is no uniform monitoring, so there is no data for COD-Cr at monitoring stations Jasenovac, but there is data of total phosphorus only at that monitoring stations on the Sava River. There is uniformity in monitoring on the TNMN stations at the Drava River from 1997 in determination of nutrients and heavy metals, but there is no data for river flow at Varaždin.

It is evident that pollution of the Danube River with organic pollutants and nutrients has been some higher than at the Drava River, and lower than at the Sava River at closest station with their confluence with Danube. Organic pollution has increased along river flow of Sava, and nutrients too. That is the result of discharge of industrial and municipal wastewater into Sava without any treatment, and agricultural productions in that region with use of fertilizer, and confluence with tributaries from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The extreme pollution with oil has been determined at Sava - Jasenovac in 1997. Pollution of the Drava River with organic pollutants has increased from Varaždin to Botovo, what is the result of confluence with the Mura River and discharge of wastewater and agricultural activities. There is similar pollution with organic pollutants and nutrients at Botovo and Donji Miholjac. Pollutions with oil and heavy metals on the Drava River are at same concentrations level.

Pollutions with organic pollutants and nutrients and their loads were at similar level from 1994 to 1996. There is some evident decreasing in concentration and loads of organic pollutants and nutrients in 1997 at all TNMN stations on the Sava and Drava Rivers, which could be result of reducing in industrial and agricultural production last year.

The main problem of pollution of tributaries of the Danube from Croatia is pollution with nutrients, especially on the Sava River downstream of Županja.

Concentration of heavy metals could have negative effects to ecosystem in Drava River. Water of the Drava and the Sava River could have negative impact on ground water, especially if it was near river channel and used for water supply and irrigation.

For detailed analysis of transboundary impact data of specific organic pollutants lacks - pesticide and herbicide which are used in that region in agricultural production, as well as data for toxic heavy metals at the Sava River.

2. Updating of Hot Spots

The list of SAP hot spots was defined on the basis of the prewar situation in the country. The biggest municipal, industrial discharges and biggest landfills were included in the list.

During last few years there were big changes in whole country, as well as in the Danube River basin caused by war, political changes and other social and economic changes. These changes have had impact on the migration of population, great fall of production level, and concerning by this, also on the quantity and quality of discharged wastewater and condition of surface and ground water.

Great migration of population was from east part of Danube River basin to the west part, low level of producing capacity or even stop of the production changed the base for defining hot spots, and this situation made the greatest shortcomings of the existing list of the hot spots.

National hot spots were defined in the State plan for protection water from pollution from 1986 year, in which the national priority in the construction of the wastewater treatment plant and other measures for reducing pollution load were defined. At present situation is rather different from situation in 1986 year, the preparation of new State plan for protection water pollution is under way, as well as other water management regulations.

Also as shortcoming of SAP and national list of hot spots difficulties in comparing and evaluation of hot spots because of small amount of data for each hot spot, different reasons for non sampling, not regular delivering the data in Hrvatske vode, non uniform format of data, and not systematic analysis of data should be mentioned.

The data about effluent quality are being used for issuing the water management permits, some specific projects and designing and defining water protection fee, but there is no integral database and analysis about quantity and quality of wastewater.

2.1. General Approach and Methodology

Main source of information about wastewater control was company Hrvatske vode (Croatian waters), where the data is being collected. Hrvatske vode offices in Osijek, Varaždin, and Zagreb (city of Zagreb and Sava River basin) delivered the data, which were used in this report. As I mentioned before, these data about effluent quality are being used for issuing the water management permits, some specific projects and designing, and defining the water protection fee.

On the basis of the data, which were used in this report, Hrvatske vode calculates the water protection fee, and this is one way of financing the water protection programs. This data of quantity and concentration of each indicator of wastewater quality is official data. The control of wastewater is being carried out by licensed laboratory, and only analysis from this laboratory can be excepted.

Obligation for wastewater controls, also the quality and quantity, come from Water Law and other water management regulation and water management permits. Detailed definition of wastewater control is taken in water management permits where program for control of wastewater, frequency of sampling, type of samples (grab, composite or other type), wastewater quality indicators, and MAC for each indicators are defined. Almost all industry fulfils the obligation about wastewater control and delivers analyses in Hrvatske vode (Croatian waters). Not depending on receiving place (rivers, streams, sewage system), control of wastewater on municipal discharge is not so regular, and need improvement.

Identification of Hot Spots has been taken by using methodology set by the guidelines for draw up the national report.

But, the absence of the systematic integral database of wastewater quantity and quality was the main obstacle in preparing this review. The database, which exists in Croatian Waters, is not uniform, systematic, and complete for drawing up any water quality analyses necessary for control and checking.

As soon as the area of the Danube River basin represents about the 60% of total Croatian territory, and this area is under great industrial development, and the volume of data is big, to collect these data and that systematization was a great obstacle.

So, in this context on the area of Danube River basin, the cities which are known as have having big industry and great number of habitants, and produce the great amount of pollution load from municipal, industrial or agricultural point source, and sensitive area, have been chosen. The chosen cities are as follow:

Drava River Basin

- Varaždin, Čakovec, Prelog, Koprivnica, Đurđevac, Pitomača, Virovitica, Podravska Slatina, Đurđenovac, Našice, Orahovica, Donji Miholjac, Belišće, Valpovo, Beli Manastir, Bilje, Darda, Osijek, Kopački Rit (national park)

Dunav River Basin

- Vukovar, Ilok, Dalj

Sava River Basin

- Plaški, Ogulin, Plitvička Jezera (national park), Duga Resa, Karlovas, Petrinja, Samobor, Zaprešić, Zagreb, Sesvete, Velika Gorica, Sisak, Dugo Selo, Ivanić, Križevci, Bjelovar, Čazma, Kutina, Garešnica, Grubišno Polje, Daruvar, Pakrac, Lipik, Novska, Nova Gradiška, Požega, Oriovac, Slavonski brod, Đakovo, Vinkovci, Županja

The available data about wastewater control, wastewater treatment plants, receiving waters, transboundary effects, seasonal variations and others relevant data for the years 1997, back through 1994 where possible has been collected for this point.

On the basis of the first analyses of pollution load for each indicator the first list of hot spots has been made. For this list the other relevant information has been included to define the final list which is presented here.

The pollution load has been calculated on the basis of total discharged volume of water on year (estimate on the water supply base or measurement) and years - average - value of concentration for each indicator. During analyses it has been noticed that some of data were probably not correct and needed checking. This is a result of absence of the uniform data and constant checking and control of delivered data, and also of incomplete arrangement of situation in wastewater control.

Checking for 1997 year was completely made, but also after checking some mistakes are evident. As the official database in this review has been used, we decide to present only data from this database, though in some cases these data seem incorrect.

Analyses for 1996 year were possible only partially because the data for all selected points have not been delivered. For 1995 and 1994 the situation was very similar.

The information about received waters is presented in next parts of this review.

Regulation about categorization was enacted in April 1981 like the Regulation about water class. Regulation about categorization defines the parts of rivers and coastal sea and category of theirs parts. This regulation also defines that in rivers and coastal which have been divided in categories it is necessary to keep and maintain the certain class of water. This class of water is defined in Regulation about water class. This regulation defines indicators categories and MAC for each indicators and class of water.

Table 2.1. Water Class

Indicators	Unit of measure	I class	II class	III class	IV class
Dissolved oxygen	mgO ₂ /l	no less than 8	no less than 6	no less than 4	no less than 3
Oxygen saturation	%	90 – 105	105-115	115-125	125-130
BOD ₅	mgO ₂ /l	no more than 2	no more than 4	no more than 7	no more than 20
COD (KMnO ₄)	mgO ₂ /l	no more than 10	no more than 12	no more than 20	no more than 40
Saprobic range (Liebmann)		oligosaprobic	mezosaprobic beta-alfa	mezosaprobic alfa-beta	alfamezosaprobic till polisaprobic
Range of biological productivity		oligotrotic	reasonable eutofic	-	-
Suspended solids	mg/l	no more than 10	no more than 30	no more than 80	no more than 100
Dry rest of filtrated water		no more than	no more than	no more than	no more than
-surface water	mg/l	350	1000	1500	1500
-groundwater in karst	mg/l	350	1000	1500	-
-groundwater out of the karst	mg/l	800	1000	1500	-
Ph		6,8-8,5	6,8-8,5	6,0-9,0	6,0-9,0
Visible waste solids		no	No	no	No
Color		no	No	low visible	-
Most probably number of koliform organism	per l	no more than 2000	no more than 20 000	no more than 200 000	-
Toxic solids, temperature change and other indicators of harmful		have not exist in any class under regulate level			
Radioactivity		total activity of flowing radioactive waste solids which can be discharged in period of one year in river, calculate on the following base: $\frac{F \cdot A_i}{Q \cdot (MDK)_i} \leq 1$ A _i – total activity of “i” radionuleid which is being discharged in river in one year period in Bq (MKD) _i – Max allowed concentration of “i” radionukleid in drinking water for person who doesn’t work with ionizing sources in Bq/m Q – average year flow in m ³ F – security and reserve factor, nondimensional number which depends about radiological and hydrodinamical conditions of river, water use purpose, number and discharging place, radiation situation in river basin and other information ,and defined for protection for ion radiation			

New Regulation about water class was enacted in June 1998 and this regulation defines five water classes but how new Regulation about categorization has not yet been enacted, in this review has used the “old” Regulation.

The data about seasonal variations were not so detailed. Received data was mostly about water level where it is known, river usage and variation in emission. Other information about seasonal variation has not been delivered. The environmental condition are addressed as follows:

- municipal discharge Varaždin – Receiving water is drainage channel of accumulation lake of Hydro Power Plant Čakovec, which after few km flow in “old” Drava River – environmental condition is that in the “old” Drava River the flow is on biological minimum of 8 m³/sec, and flow variation are arranged by Hydro Power Plant Čakovec. Because of this biological minimum in “old” Drava River the municipal discharge Varaždin had sensitive downstream area.
- municipal discharge Bilje – discharge have impact on sensitive area of National Park Kopački Rit, but the detailed information about this impact is not available
- industrial discharge Pliva Savski Marof – discharging in stream Gorjak, which does not have a capacity to dilute the emission, and that is the main problem
- industrial discharge “Petrokemija” d.d. Kutina – impact on Nature park Lonjsko polje
- industrial discharge PIK “VRBOVEC” – discharging in recipient with small capacity to dilute the emission
- agricultural discharge Farm Lužani – recipient with small capacity to dilute the emission, and this recipient passes across fishpond, and after that had impact on water supply area Jasinje
- agricultural discharge Farm Senkovac – recipient with small capacity to dilute the emission
- agricultural dishrag Farm Dubravica - recipient with small capacity to dilute the emission

There have not been data about transboundary implications of any hot spots or some of transboundary hot spots from neighbor country. The basis for conclusion if there are or there are not transboundary implications is the hot spot near or on the river which is on that place boundary between countries. There were no analyses about transboundary implications and respective data does not exist. We can only suppose that hot spots have transboundary implication because these discharging places are on the river, which is boundary between countries.

2.1.1. Evaluation of the Existing Hot Spots

At first, on the basis available data about quantity and quality of discharged wastewater from municipalities, industries and farms, a separate list for municipality, agriculture and industries hot spots has been made. Each of these lists has been analyzed separately. All SAP hot spots have been included in the data.

For every list emission data for critical parameters (COD, BOD, N, P, and total oil) and quantity of discharged wastewater has been updated.

Data for heavy metals and other hazardous chemicals (except oil) were not representative because of small amount of data, but data is included in hot spots description where possible.

From list of pollution load for each parameter the first list of hot spots for each separate list has been made.

After that in this first list other available relevant information about recipient, seasonal variations and other has been included, and the final list of hot spots for municipal, industry, and agriculture point source has been made.

Municipal Hot Spots

The SAP nominated Hot Spots have been Belišće, Belje, Čakovec, Karlovac, Koprivnica, Osijek, Sisak, Slavonski Brod, Varaždin, Vukovar and Zagreb.

These have been the cities with great number of habitants and developed industries.

On the municipal lists of parameters these SAP hot spots have been marked for each parameter and evaluated in comparison with other chosen municipal points.

Updated lists show that SAP nominated municipal Hot Spots still exist.

There was only a problem with municipal system of city Čakovec, Bilje and Vukovar, because of lack of data for the last few years. Because of war there was no sampling of wastewater so data do not exist for cities Bilje and Vukovar. As the city of Vukovar is one of national priority for reconstruction and development, and recipient for wastewater is Danube (boundary with Yugoslavia) it is evident that hot spot here can be named after the reconstruction and return of population. Now it is very difficult to talk about time period of return and reconstruction, but it is expected in next few years.

Very similar situation is with Hot Spot Bilje. Within the sewage system farm and food industry Belje were connected. As production during the war was stopped, and now is on a small level of production, pollution load is probably not high, but there are no effluent data. Both municipal and industrial discharges have influence on Nature Park Kopački Rit. Hot Spot Bilje can not be deleted from the list.

There was also a problem to calculate the pollution load for municipal discharge Čakovec.

The treatment plant (mechanical - biological) is just finished with construction, and treatment will start with testing work. That is the reason for lack of data for this hot spot. The pollution load for this point has been calculated on the basis of one-day sampling (11.8.97.) during 24 hours. Samples had been taken with half-hour intervals - composite sample. After start of work the treatment and same rate of monitoring the result of treatment wastewater became sufficient for eventually deleting from the list.

With discharging the municipal wastewater the great lack of treatment plant is evident. So discharging the industrial wastewater in sewage system, which has no treatment plant, made situation worse.

After analyses of the list of Municipalities final conclusions are as follow:

- Problems with municipals are more or less the same in whole region, there are the problems with insufficient, not completely constructed sewage system, with insufficient pretreatment wastewater of connected industries, and great lack of treatment plant for cleaning the municipal wastewater before discharging.
- Also the existing municipal system has been badly maintained and controlled.
- Problem with water - resistance of sewage system pipe. New constructed pipe has been controlled on water - resistance , but there is problem with old pipes which are not being controlled systematically
- Existing treatment plant needs better maintenance and more educated personnel for improving the results of working
- The control of quality and quantities of discharged wastewater has been difficult because of, in many cases, great number of discharging places, which are not arranged for taking the samples. Also the program of wastewater control, indicators, frequency, sampling requests great improvement. Municipalities which have the obligation for control of wastewater do not deliver the wastewater control data in Croatian Waters at all or do it irregularly (municipalities are not obliged to pay water protection fee and official data were more or less established for calculating the fees). Result all of this is very bad information about real situation.

- During the analyses of wastewater data there has been problem with terminology of wastewater indicators. The explanations for terminology for some indicators have been necessary directly from the laboratory.
- Lack of strategic legislation regulations about this area
- For future project there is great need for revision of the existing designs due to new postwar changes connected with migration of population, changes in industrial producing, different social and industrial situation.

Table 2.2. Final list of municipal discharging

River basin	Parameters which define the hot spots			
	COD t/a (97)	BOD ₅ t/a (97)	N t/a (97)	P T/a (97)
SAVA				
Bjelovar	1 673	930	103	16
Karlovac	1 570	2 532	184	21
Sisak	1 225	875	158	18
Slavonski Brod	804	251	173	11
Zagreb	38 818	13 048	(95)a126	(95)o257
DRAVA				
Belišće	3 384	1 728	89	8
Belje	in 97. – no sampling			
Čakovec	434	537	17	1
Koprivnica	1 075	755	54	9
Osijek	3 562	1362	237	69
Varaždin	3 559	1 936	440	33
DUNAV				
Vukovar	in 97. – no sampling			

Following the EMIS practice here is the list of main connected industries on municipal hot spots.

Municipal Zagreb:

- Pliva Zagreb, pharmacy industry
- Polimeri , chemical industry
- Zagreb brewery, food industry
- Kraš, food industry
- Farm Sljeme, pig farm
- Badel 1862, food industry
- Zvijezda, food industry
- Ledo, food industry
- Dukat, food industry
- Zagrepčanka, food industry

Municipal Osijek

- DP ELEKTROSLAVONIJA
- Saponia, chemical industry
- Analit,
- LIO, textile industry
- Sloboda, food industry
- IPK tvornica mlijeka, food industry
- Brewery Osijek, food industry

Municipal Varaždin

- Vindija, food industry
- VIS, textile industry
- KOKA, food industry
- PODRAVKA - KALNIK, food industry
- Kožara, leather industry
- DERMA, food industry

Municipal Karlovac

- Brewery Karlovac, food industry
- Konteks, textile industry
- Kordun, iron and steel industry
- Tvornica plinskih turbina, iron and steel industry

Municipal Sisak

- Ljudevit Posavski, food industry
- Herbos, chemical industry
- Segestica, food industry

Municipal Slavonski Brod

- Đuro Đaković, iron and steel industry

Municipal Bjelovar

- Sirela, food industry
- Chromaks, food industry
- Česma, wood industry
- Koestlin, food industry

Municipal Belišće

- Belišće, paper industry

Municipal Koprivnica

- Bilokalnik - IPA, food industry
- Podravka, food industry

Municipal Čakovec

- Čateks, textile industry
- MTČ, textile industry
- Vajda, food industry

Municipal Bilje

- BELJE, food industry

Municipal Vukovar

- Kombinat Borovo

Agricultural Hot Spots***Point sources***

In SAP there were no nominated hot spots.

The agricultural lists of parameters show which points can be nominated as hot spots.

Table 2.3. Final list of agricultural discharging - point sources

River basin	Parameters which define the hot spots			
	COD t/a (97)	BOD ₅ t/a (97)	N t/a (97)	P t/a (97)
SAVA				
DUBRAVICA Dubravica	589	212		
Farm LUŽANI	51	4		2
DRAVA				
FARMA SENKOVAC	4 193	1 675	10	4
DUNAV				

After analysis the list of Farms final conclusion is as follow:

- Most of farms have inappropriate pretreatment, or do not treat the whole quantity of wastewater.
- The sludge from lagoons has been used in agriculture as fertilizers according to Regulations about protection of agricultural site of pollution from harmful substances
- Control of effluent has been carried out according to Water Management Permits and it is more or less regular and successful.
- During the analysis of wastewater data there has been problem with terminology of wastewater indicators. The explanations for terminology for some indicators have been necessary directly from the laboratory.

Industrial Hot Spots

SAP nominated hot spots are as follows: "Petrokemija" Kutina - Petrochemical and fertilizer plant, IPK Osijek - sugar factory, Željezara Sisak - steel industry, PIK VRBOVEC - meat industry.

As we said before there have been great changes in industrial activity because of war, and transition in last few years. The result of this is that many industrial plants work with reduced capacity or even stop the production which finally resulted in reduction of quantity of the discharged wastewater and less pollution of the surface water.

On the industrial lists of parameters the SAP hot spots have been marked for each parameter and evaluate in comparison with other industrial points.

Updated lists for industry show that Sap nominated industrial hot spots still exist. There has been only a problem with hot spot Željezara Sisak - steel industry. It was defined that that this hot spot still stay on list of the hot spots.

Table 2.4. Final list of industrial discharging

River basin	Parameters which define the hot spots			
	COD t/a (97)	BOD ₅ t/a (97)	N t/a (97)	P t/a (97)
SAVA				
GAVRILOVIĆ Petrinja	227	132	4	2
PETROKEMIJA Kutina	278	59	390	
PIK Vrbovec	210	106		
PLIVA Savski Marof	1 390	321		
RAFINERIJA Sisak	88	91		
SLADORANA Županja	1 240	560		
ŽELJEZARA Sisak	27	12	3	0,2
DRAVA				
BELIŠČE Belišće	5 950	1 586		
BELJE Bilje	in 97. – no sampling			
IPK OSIJEK ŠEĆERANA	1 328	676		
IPK OSIJEK ULJARA	86	57		
DUNAV				

After analysis the of the list of Industries the final conclusion is as follow:

- The actual production is lower than installed capacity. The reason for that is war situation, and economic transition. Quantity of discharged wastewater fell within last few years, and result of that is also the fall of pollution load.
- Pretreatment of industries is mostly not sufficient, badly maintained by not appropriately educated personnel.

- Monitoring of effluent has been carried out according to Water Management Permits and it is more or less regular and successful. Main problem in monitoring industrial wastewater is measurement of quantity of wastewater.
- During the analysis of wastewater data there has been a problem with terminology of wastewater indicators. The explanations for terminology for some indicators have been necessary directly from the laboratory.
- Delivering the data about the wastewater control is regular in many cases and Croatian Waters calculate and Croatian Waters charge the water protection fee

2.1.2. Deletion of Existing Hot Spots

According to the guidelines the main criteria for a possible deletion would be whether its current emissions or its current impact on local receiving waters is less than most other hot spots. The first criteria for updating the lists of hot spots were pollution load. This criterion is also a major basis for deletion from the lists of hot spots. It is very difficult to speak and discuss the current impact on local receiving waters because of the lack of the information.

Generally speaking as soon as the decrease of the pollution load is not result of improving the producing technology, or saving in using of water or improving the wastewater treatment technology, or constructing the wastewater treatment plant but stems from fall or even the halt of production, there is no real reason for deleting any of the hot spots from the lists. In future it is evident that with start of the “serious” production these facilities will become hot spots and will need the reduction of pollution load. Also there is no official designing for closing the facilities, in contrary the country economic politic is directed to revival of the producing wherever is possible. But it is not the purpose of this review to discuss the subject of the national economic revival and how much time it will take.

Municipal Hot Spots

There was no deletion of existing hot spots.

Agricultural Hot Spots

There was no list for agricultural hot spots, so there was no deleting.

Industrial Hot Spots

The candidate for deleting from the list was ŽELJEZARA SISAK - steel industry because of the lower pollution load. The reason for small pollution load is not improvement of treatment or production process, but low production level. This is a result of economical situation in the country. As there is no official designing about closing the capacity, in contrary, there is the attitude about revival of production, the hot spot can not be deleted from the list.

2.1.3. Addition of the Hot Spots

The guidelines are addressing the criteria for adding the hot spots.

Addition of the hot spots on the list has been made at first on the basis of pollution load criteria. If same facility has had the pollution load bigger than some existing hot spots for most of parameters it was added on the list.

As the first criteria for the updating of the lists of hot spots was pollution load, it is also the first criteria for addition to the lists. It is very difficult to speak and discuss the current impact on local receiving waters because of the lack of the information. Among public complaints concerning environmental

degradation, the bigger public complaints concerning with accidental situations or sanitary conditions on landfills are known. The public complaints for "everyday" wastewater discharging are known at Hot Spots PLIVA Savski Marof, pharmaceutical industry and Dubravica, pig farm.

The influence on recipient and present pollution status of recipients has been included where the information had available.

Municipal Hot Spots

Municipal of Bjelovar was added to the hot spots list. The reason for addition was pollution load greater than that in existing hot spots.

Agricultural Hot Spots

The following organizations are to be added to the lists because of pollution load, and impact on local receiving waters: FARM LUŽANI, FARM SENKOVAC and FARM DUBRAVICA.

The hot spot Farm Senkovic has the biggest pollution load on the agricultural lists of hot spots. Also the Farm Lužani, and Farm Dubravica have the big pollution load. Also all three farms discharge its wastewater in receiving water with small capacity to dilute the wastewater. Farm Lužani has impact on fish pond and water supply area Jasinja

Industrial Hot Spots

On the list additions are as follows:

PLIVA Savski Marof - pharmacy industry, Oil Refinery Sisak, Gavrilović Petrinja - meat industry, Sladorana Županja - sugar refinery, Belišće paper industry, Vegetable oil industry from Osijek. The reason for addition was high pollution load and impact on local receiving waters.

All nominated industries had big pollution load. PLIVA Savski Marof discharges its wastewater in receiving water with small capacity to dilute the wastewater.

2.1.4. Ranking the Hot Spots

The criteria for ranking hot spots is being addressed in the guidelines separate for municipal and agriculture hot spots and separate for industrial hot spots. As there is no detailed information about impact on the receiving waters (size of affected area, intensity of affect, duration of affect) we assume the size of pollution load and sensitivity of nearby downstreams as ranking emission criteria.

Now the national priority is reconstruction of the war-affected areas in context returning the people in these areas. So in these areas there is now great activity in reconstruction the buildings and infrastructure (water supply systems and sewage systems). So in this context the ranking of hot spots will be rather different. Generally speaking, the high priority will be the cities, municipalities on east part of Danube River basin, and Low priority will be the west part of the Danube River basin.

There is possible discussion about other ranking criteria in the future, but for any discussion there is great need for relevant information and today we don't have it all. As the pollution reduction program has reduction of the pollution as a main task, using pollution load criteria cannot be wrong as soon as these criteria is based on same information and data. Also there is information about sensitivity of the downstream river uses, and this one can be used as the ranking criteria. Combination of these two criteria was used as ranking criteria.

We repeat that development and application of the ranking criteria require better information and great discussion.

Municipal Hot Spots

High Priority: ZAGREB, OSIJEK, VARAŽDIN, KARLOVAC

All hot spots with the greatest pollution load, have no treatment plant or have only the mechanical part and Municipals Varaždin and Karlovac have downstream sensitive area.

Medium priority: SISAK, SLAVONSKI BROD, BJELOVAR, BELIŠĆE, KOPRIVNICA

All hot spots have the big pollution load.

Low priority: ČAKOVEC, BILJE, VUKOVAR

Municipals were SAP hot spots, but now we don't have appropriate information's for ranking.

Agricultural Hot Spots

High priority: FARM LUŽANI

Farm Lužani has the big pollution load, farm discharges its wastewater in receiving water with small capacity to dilute the wastewater and farm has impact on fish pond and water supply area Jasinje.

Medium priority: FARM SENKOVAC

The hot spot Farm Senkovac has the biggest pollution load on the agricultural lists of hot spots and receiving water with small capacity to dilute the wastewater.

Low priority: FARM DUBRAVICA

Farm Dubravica has the big pollution load, farm discharge its wastewater in receiving water with small capacity to dilute the wastewater, but the reconstruction on treatment plant is almost finish and after some period we have information necessary for possibly deleting from the list.

Industrial Hot Spots

High priority: BELIŠĆE, PLIVA - SAVSKI MAROF, SUGAR REFINERY OSIJEK, SLADORANA ŽUPANJA

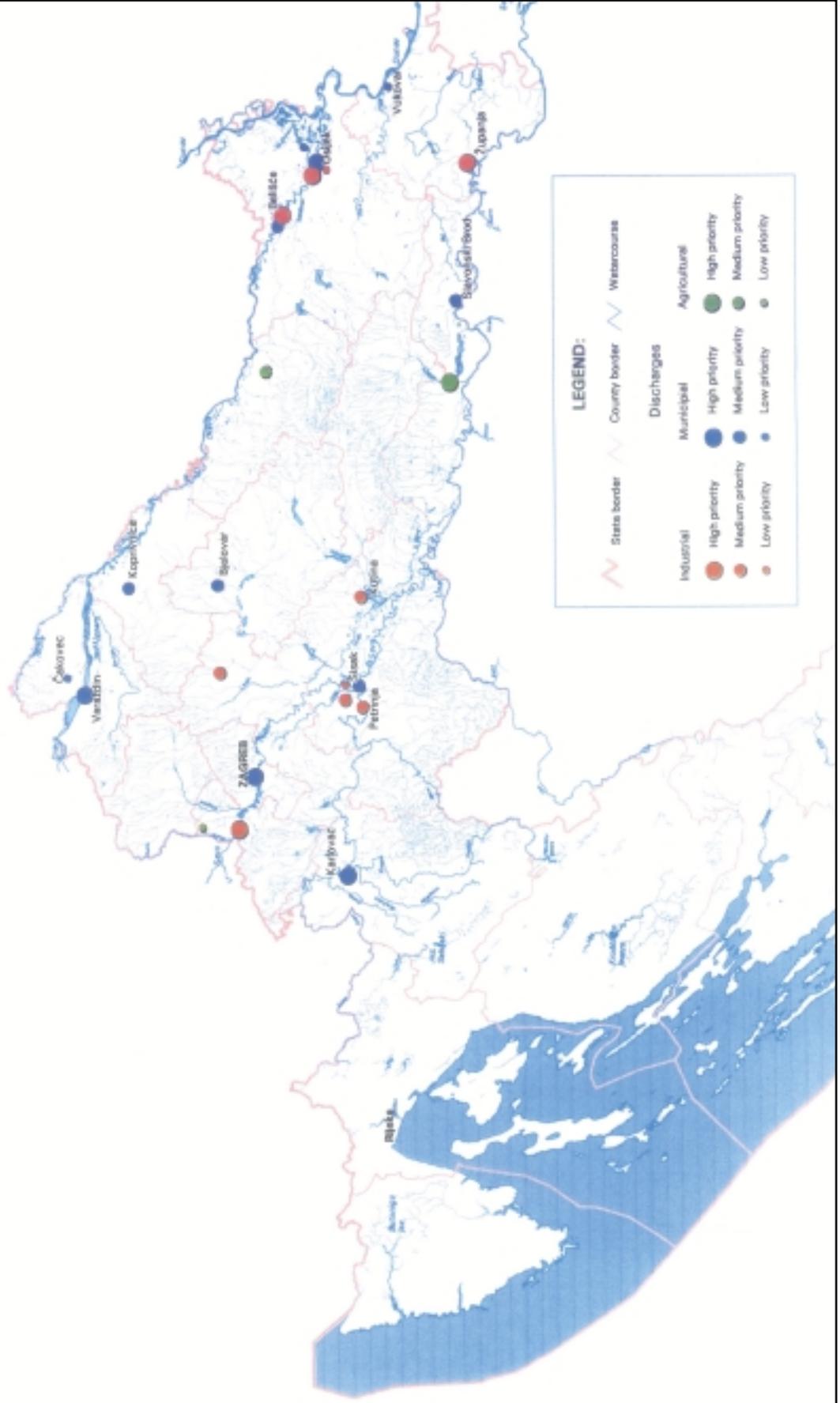
Medium Priority: PETROKEMIJA KUTINA; GAVRILOVIĆ PETRINJA, PIK VRBOVEC, OIL REFINERY SISAK

Low priority: ŽELJEZARA SISAK, VEGETABLE OIL FACTORY OSIJEK

2.1.5. Map of Hot Spots

Map of hot spots in Figure 2.1.

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
DANUBE BASIN - MAP OF THE HOT SPOTS



2.2. Municipal Hot Spots

2.2.1. High priority

Table 2.5. Zagreb

ZAGREB	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	<p>Q=108 735 000 m³/a – discharged w.w. in 97. Number of connected population: around 850 000 Pollution load in 97: COD Cr=38 818 t/a BOD5=13 048 t/a (data for other indicator has not been available) In year1995. was: Q= 110 480 000 m³/a COD Cr= 37 784 t/a BOD5=14 031 t/a NO2= 35 t/a NO3= 93 t/a PO₄= 801 t/a mineral oil= 384 t/a F= 46 t/a</p>
Seasonal Variations	<p>On the Zagreb sewage system are being connected some of streams in Zagreb area. So Zagreb sewage system has great dilution of the wastewater and emission variations also depends of variations of this streams. But detail informations about this are not available.</p>
Immediate Causes of Emissions	<p>As potential polluters are being controlled around 230 industries facilities which are being connected to the wastewater system. Structures of polluters have been changed. The level of “serious industry” fall and level of service activity rise. Ratio of habitants and industry is 1:1 with rising trend of habitant pollution. There is no treatment plant on the wastewater system and pretreatment of most industry facilities is not appropriate.</p>
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	High polluted load, which need reduction.
Receiving Waters	Sava II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses.
Transboundary Implications	National problem with national cause.
Rank	High priority

Table 2.6. Osijek

OSIJEK	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=9 300 000 m ³ /a – discharged w.w. in 97. Number of connected population: 90 % habitants of city Osijek Pollution load in 97: COD Cr= 3562 t/a BOD5=1362 t/a N= 237 t/a NO2= 1 t/a NO3= 53 t/a NH4= 255 t/a Total P=69 t/a PO ₄ = 52 t/a detergent = 28 t/a total oil= 300 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect.
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Quantity of wastewater from industries represents around 40 % of total discharged wastewater from municipality. Connected industries not have all necessary pretreatment facilities (absence, insufficient capacity etc.). Municipal wastewater system without treatment plant.
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	High polluted load, which need reduction
Receiving Waters	Drava II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national cause
Rank	High priority

Table 2.7. Varazdin

VARAŽDIN	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	<p>Q=8 200 000 m³/god - discharged ww in 97 Number of connected population: around 90% of total population Pollution load in 97: COD Cr= 3559 t/a BOD5=1936 t/a N= 440 t/a Total P=33 t/a total oil= 99 t/a</p>
Seasonal Variations	<p>Recipient is right drainage channel of accumulation lake Hydro Power Plant Čakovec, which after few km flow in Old Drava river (biological minimum - 8 m³/sec)</p>
Immediate Causes of Emissions	<p>After accidental pollution (April 1997) when was destroyed biological part of treatment plant municipal wastewater has been treated only mechanical. Connected industries not have all necessary pretreatment facilities (absence, insufficient capacity etc.).</p>
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	<p>High pollution load, which need reduction. High priority of reconstruction biological part of treatment plant.</p>
Receiving Waters	<p>Drava , II category</p>
Nearby Downstream Uses	<p>Because of biological minimum final recipient became sensitive area.</p>
Transboundary Implications	<p>national problem with national cause</p>
Rank	<p>High priority</p>

Table 2.8. Karlovac

KARLOVAC	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=6 853 790 m ³ /a – discharged ww in 97 Number connected population: around 55 120 Pollution load in 97: COD Cr= 1570 t/a BOD5=2532 t/a N= 184 t/a Total P=21 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect.
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Wastewater system has 5 bigger discharged places - 4 in Kupa river and 1 in Mrežnica river and some of small discharged places. Future plans calculate with connection wastewater from city Duga Resa on Karlovac system. Only part of wastewater have been treated biological and discharged in Mrežnica river. Its takes around 90 359 m ³ /a or 1200 PE. Rest of wastewater has not been treated, but without treated have been discharged in recipients.
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Lack of pretreatment in industries, to many discharged places, small capacity of treatment plant produces high pollution load, which need reduction.
Receiving Waters	Kupa II category, Mrežnica II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	Kupa river downstream have impact on water supply catchment area for city Petrinja Mrežnica- river downstream have impact on water supply catchment area for city Karlovac
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national causes
Rank	High priority

2.2.2. Medium priority

Table 2.9. Sisak

SISAK	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=3 500 000 m ³ /a –discharged W.W. in 97 number of connected population: around 43 000 pollution load in 97: COD Cr=1225 t/a BOD5=875 t/a N= 157,5 t/a Total P=17,5 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect.
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Connected industries not have all necessary pretreatment facilities (absence, insufficient capacity etc.). Municipal wastewater system has 5 discharged places and there is no treatment facility.
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Big polluted load, which need reduction
Receiving Waters	Kupa II category, Sava II category (mouth Kupa river to Sava river)
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national cause
Rank	Medium priority

Table 2.10. Slavonski Brod

SLAVONSKI BROD	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=1 500 000 m ³ /a – discharged in 97. Number of connected population: around 35 000 Pollution load in 97: COD Cr= 804 t/a BOD5=251 t/a NH4= 75 t/a N= 173 t/a Zn=0,29 t/a Cr tot=0,013 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations
Immediate Causes of Emissions	There is no treatment plant for wastewater. Wastewater from system has been discharged in recipient from 15 temperately discharged places (5 discharged places in melioration channel, 8 in river Glogovnica, 1 in river Mrsunja and 1 in Sava river). Monitoring of water quality has been doing only on two biggest discharged places.
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	High polluter load which need reduction
Receiving Waters	Sava II category Mrsunja II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses.
Transboundary Implications	transboundary problem with national cause (Sava river is boundary with Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Rank	Medium priority

Table 2.11. Bjelovar

BJELOVAR	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=4 080 000 m ³ /a – discharge ww in 97 Number of connected population: around 24 000 Pollution load in u 97: COD Cr= 1672 t/a BOD5=930 t/a NH4= 75 t/a phosphates 9 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect.
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Mechanical – biological treatment with sludge lagoon which capacity is 100 000 PE
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Insufficient capacity wastewater and sludge treatment
Receiving Waters	Sava, Bjelovarska II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	Near sensible area Nature park Lonjsko polje
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national causes
Rank	Medium priority

Table 2.12. Belišće

BELIŠĆE	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=3 000 000 m ³ /a – discharged w.w. in 97 Number connected population: around 9 500 Pollution load in 97: COD Cr= 3348 t/a BOD5=1728 t/a N= 89 t/a Total P= 8 t/a Detergent=4,5 t/a total oil= 30 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Mechanical and completed biological treatment The biggest part of wastewater came from paper industry Belišće d.d.. Part of wastewater of connected industries is around 10% of total wastewater. wastewater of city Valpovo also connected on system Belišće
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Insufficient capacity pretreatment of industry Belišće d.d. made big pollution load
Receiving Waters	Drava, II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national cause
Rank	Medium priority

Table 2.13. Koprivnica

KOPRIVNICA	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=2 815 610 m ³ /a – discharge ww in 97 Number of connected population: no data Pollution load in u 97: COD Cr= 1075 t/a BOD5=755 t/a N= 54 t/a Total P= 9 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect.
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Mechanical treatment Wastewater from connected industries represent around 59% from total wastewater
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Insufficient treatment plant – biological treatment in plan
Receiving Waters	Drava II category, Moždanski jarak, Bistra
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national causes
Rank	Medium priority

2.2.3. Low Priority

Table 2.14. Čakovec

ČAKOVEC	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q= 2 372 500 m ³ /a – discharged in 97 Number of connected population: no data Pollution load in 97: COD Cr= 537 t/a BOD5=434 t/a N= 17 t/a total P= 1 t/a total oil= 251 t/a (pollution load has been calculated on the base of one-day sampling (11.8.97.) during 24 hours. Samples had been taken in time period of half hour – composite sample)
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Mechanical and completely biological treatment. (biological part just finished and facilities will start with testing work). This is reason of not existing data for 97.
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Pollution load which need reduction
Receiving Waters	Drava, II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national causes
Rank	Low priority

Table 2.15. Bilje

BILJE	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q= no data Number of connected population. no data Pollution load 97: no data
Seasonal Variations	- no data
Immediate Causes of Emissions	war affected area before war existing producing capacity which are now damage and now the production is on the very low level there was no treatment plant before the war no monitoring of wastewater
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	In present situation no data for ranging Hot Spot, and unknown future activity.
Receiving Waters	Drava
Nearby Downstream Uses	sensitive area national park Kopački Rit
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national cause
Rank	Low priority

Table 2.16. Vukovar

VUKOVAR	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q= no data Number of connected population: no data Pollution load 97: no data
Seasonal Variations	- no data
Immediate Causes of Emissions	war affected area before war existing industries capacity which are now damage and there are no production number of habitats rather different of number before the war
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	In present situation no data for ranging Hot Spot, and unknown future activity.
Receiving Waters	Danube
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	transboundary problem with national cause (Danube is the border with Yugoslavia)
Rank	Low priority

2.3. Agricultural Hot Spots

2.3.1. High priority

Table 2.17. Farm Luzani

FARM LUŽANI – pig farm	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=63 550 m ³ /a - discharged in 97 Pollution load in 97 COD Cr= 51 t/a BOD5=4 t/a Total P= 2 t/a NH4= 28 t/a SS= 5 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment plant - biological lagoon
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Small recipient, which pass across fish - pond, after that affect water supply area Jasinje
Receiving Waters	Sava, melioration cannel III category
Nearby Downstream Uses	fish – pond, water supply
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national cause
Rank	High priority

2.3.2. Medium priority

Table 2.18. Farm Senkovac

FARM SENKOVAC - pig farm	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=150 000 m ³ /a - discharged in 97 Pollution load in 97: COD Cr= 4193 t/a BOD5=1675 t/a N= 10 t/a Total P= 4 t/a total oil= 123 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment plant - lagoon, but only 30 % of wastewater has been treated. Rest has been discharged in channel Slatinska Čadavica without treating. Sludge from lagoon has been transported on agricultural field. Colors of wastewater indicate existing of blood.
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Treated plant has inadequate capacity, treated technology need improvement, and small recipient capacity.
Receiving Waters	Drava, Čomborje, Slatinska Čadavica II category.
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses.
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national cause
Rank	Medium priority

2.3.3. Low priority

Table 2.19. Farm Dubravica

DUBRAVICA – pig farm	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=48 690 m ³ /a - discharged in 97 Pollution load in 97: COD Cr= 589 t/a BOD5=212 t/a total oil= 6t/a SS= 14 t/a mineral oil =0,195 t/a C ₆ H ₅ OH= 0,089 t/a NO ₂ = 0,0069 t/a NO ₃ = 3,197 t/a
Seasonal Variations	Wastewater discharged in stream Sutlišće which after 7-km flow in Sutla river (II category, boundary with Slovenia). Sutlišće stream has small water quantity, and in summer period usually become dry.
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment plant - wet and dry separation, lagoon, agricultural field Treatment plant under construction (there has been insufficient capacity) partial discharged untreated water in stream especially in period of full producing, when discharging can cause accidental pollution.
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Not completely constructed treatment plant. Finish of construction in plat till and of the year. After finishing treatment plant discharging of wastewater in the stream will stop (agricultural field)
Receiving Waters	Sava, Sutla II category, stream Sutlišće
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important downstream use.
Transboundary Implications	Transboundary problem with national cause. (Sutla river boundary with Slovenia)
Rank	Low priority

2.4. Industrial Hot Spots

2.4.1. High priority

Table 2.20. Belisce - paper industry

BELIŠĆE paper industry	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=1 801 073 m ³ /a Pollution load in 97 COD Cr= 5951 t/a BOD5=1586 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect.
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment plant - mechanic – biological (treatment plant also used for sewage system Beliše - Hot Spot)
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Only 1/3 of wastewater has been treated on treatment plant
Receiving Waters	Drava II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	Periodical has affect water supply area of Osijek
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national cause
Rank	High priority

Table 2.21. IPK Osijek - sugar factory

IPK OSIJEK sugar factory	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=1 414 740 m ³ /a- discharged ww in 97 Pollution load in 97: COD (Cr= 1328 t/a BOD5= 676 t/a Total oil= 24t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect.
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment plant - partially cleaning with press for saturated sludge
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	High pollution load and insufficient treatment
Receiving Waters	Drava II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	Navigation
Transboundary Implications	National problem with national cause
Rank	High priority

Table 2.22. Pliva - pharmacies industry

PLIVA – pharmacies industry from Savski Marof	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=1 615 420 m ³ /a - discharged in 97 Pollution load in 97: COD (Cr= 1390 t/a BOD5=321 t/a SO ₄ =271 t/a, C ₆ H ₅ OH= 0,15 t/a Ni= 0,16 t/a Fe=2 t/a,
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect.
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment plant - biological, oil separation, neutralization. Wastewater has been discharged in stream Gorjak that flow in Sava. In plans connection wastewater on sewage system Zaprešić and on central treatment plant completely cleaned. Building of central treatment plant partially will be financed by PLIVA. Main pipes for connection Pliva on sewage system pass through water supply area and pipe need to be water-resistant.
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	High pollution load discharged in small recipient. Wastewater need to be connected on sewage system
Receiving Waters	Sava, Gorjak II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	National problem with national cause
Rank	Medium priority

Table 2.23. Sladorana Županja - food industry

“SLADORANA” Županja	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=1 084 308 m ³ /a - discharged in 97 Pollution load in 97: COD Cr= 1240 t/a BOD5=560 t/a SS= 14 t/a
Seasonal Variations	Emission variation in producing campaign
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment plant - under construction. Now I treated phase
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	High pollution load need reduction
Receiving Waters	Sava II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	Transboundary problem with national causes (Sava boundary with Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Rank	High priority

2.4.2. Medium priority

Table 2.24. Petrokemija Kutina - fertilizer industry

“Petrokemija” d.d. Kutina- fertilizer industry	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=5 347 389 m ³ /a - discharged in 97 Pollution load in 97: COD Cr= 278 t/a BOD5= 59 t/a N= 390 t/a SS 14 t/a mineral oil= 2 t/a F= 33 t/a
Seasonal Variations	-variation pollution load are in rank of 1:5, but there are not strictly seasonal -recipient variations Hmin=2cm, Hmax=364 cm
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment plant has small capacity, as also the recipient. For process wastewater exist total cleaning (ion change for wastewater full with nitrogenous compounds and neutralization for fluoride water) On landfill phosphor gyps put down the sediment CaF ₂ of treated fluoride water
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Treatment plant has been small capacity, as also the recipient.
Receiving Waters	Sava, Kutinica, lateral channel II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	Sensitive area National park Lonjsko Polje
Transboundary Implications	National problem with national cause
Rank	High priority

Table 2.25. Gavrilovic - meet industry

Gavrilović meet industry from Petrinja	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=497 856 m ³ /a - discharged ww in 97 Pollution load in 97: COD Cr= 227 t/a BOD5= 132 t/a N= 5 t/a total P= 2 t/a total oil= 9 t/a SS= 16 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are no existing important seasonal variation that can affect
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment plant - out of function. destroyed in war
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Treatment plant out of the function
Receiving Waters	Kupa II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	national problem with national causes
Rank	Medium priority

Table 2.26. INA Zagreb - oil refinery

INA ZAGREB, Oil Refinery in Sisak	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=2 515 672 m ³ /a - discharged ww in 97 Pollution load in 97: total oil=27 t/a COD (Cr= 88 t/a BOD5= 92 t/a SS =3 t/a S ²⁻ =1,5 t/a C ₆ H ₅ OH = 3 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are not existing important seasonal variations that can affect
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment plant - oil separation
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	
Receiving Waters	Sava, melioration channel III category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There is no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	National problem with national cause
Rank	Medium priority

Table 2.27. PIK Vrbovec - meat industry

PIK “VRBOVEC”- meat industry	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	<p>Q=740 000m³/a - discharged ww in 97</p> <p>Pollution load in 97:</p> <p>total suspended solids=190 t/a</p> <p>total oil=36 t/a</p> <p>COD Cr= 211 t/a</p> <p>BOD5= 106 t/a</p> <p>mineral oil =0,74 t/a</p> <p>NH4= 7 t/a</p> <p>PO₄= 2 t/a</p>
Seasonal Variations	-recipient variations Hmin=13cm, Hmax=564 cm
Immediate Causes of Emissions	<p>Mechanical treatment plant – sedimentation and fat catching,</p> <p>totally successfully 10 %</p>
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	<p>Treatment plant is without real function, and recipient capacity is very small.</p> <p>Wastewater will be with before pretreatment connected to sewage system Vrbovec and together with sewage wastewater clean on central treatment plant.</p>
Receiving Waters	Sava, Luka II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There are no important nearby downstream uses.
Transboundary Implications	National problem with national cause
Rank	Medium priority

2.4.3. Low priority

Table 2.28. Željezara Sisak - steel industry

Željezara SISAČ - steel industry	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=781 655 m ³ /a - discharged ww in 97 Pollution load in 97 total suspended solids=20 t/a COD Cr= 26 484 t/a BOD5= 12 t/a N=3 t/a total P=0,2 t/a Fe=0,7 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are no existing important seasonal variations that can affect.
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment plant - neutralization, oil separator, CINDER whole (sedimentation)
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	High pollution load, insufficient treatment
Receiving Waters	Mouth Kupa river in Sava river, bought II category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There are no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	National problem with national cause
Rank	Low priority

Table 2.29. IPK Osijek - vegetable oil factory

IPK OSIJEK Factory of vegetable oil Čepin	Summary of Information Used for Ranking the Hot Spot
Critical Emissions	Q=109 479 m ³ /a - discharged ww in 97 Pollution load in 97: Total oil=11 t/a COD Cr= 86 t/a BOD5= 57 t/a
Seasonal Variations	There are no existing important seasonal variation that can affect
Immediate Causes of Emissions	Treatment - neutralization
Root Causes of Water Quality Problems	Inadequate treatment plant
Receiving Waters	Drava, channel Palčić-Toma-Crni-Fok III category
Nearby Downstream Uses	There are no important nearby downstream uses
Transboundary Implications	National problem with national cause
Rank	Law priority

3. Identification of Diffuse Sources of Agricultural Pollution

3.1. Land Under Cultivation

Total land under agricultural cultivation in the Danube catchment area is 1 624 653 ha. Almost the whole region is area of intensive agricultural activities. Area of intensive agricultural activities is presented in the Figure 3.1.

Counties with intensive agricultural production are: Vukovarsko - srijemska, Osječko - baranjska, Brodsko - posavska, Virovitičko - podravska, Bjelovarsko - bilogorska, Koprivničko - križevačka, Sisačko - moslavačka, Međimurska i Varaždinska.

Total use of fertilizers in area of intensive agricultural region in 1997 is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Total use of fertilizers in area of intensive agricultural production in 1997 in tones (active ingredients)

Counties	Total use of fertilizers (t)
Sisačko – moslavačka	13 919
Varaždinska	15 025
Koprivničko – križevačka	25 260
Bjelovarsko – bilogorska	27 470
Virovitičko – podravska	38 144
Brodsko – posavska	28 588
Osječko – baranjska	93 640
Vukovarsko – srijemska	50 386
Međimurska	17 322

Total amount of fertilizers used in Danube catchment area is 354 520 tones in 1997, and total amount of pesticides is 8 500 tones.

It is impossible to estimate impact on surface and groundwater from application of fertilizers and pesticides, because there is no data about that.

There is no data about erosion and soil loss in that region.

Figure 3.1. Map of intensive agricultural production and grazing

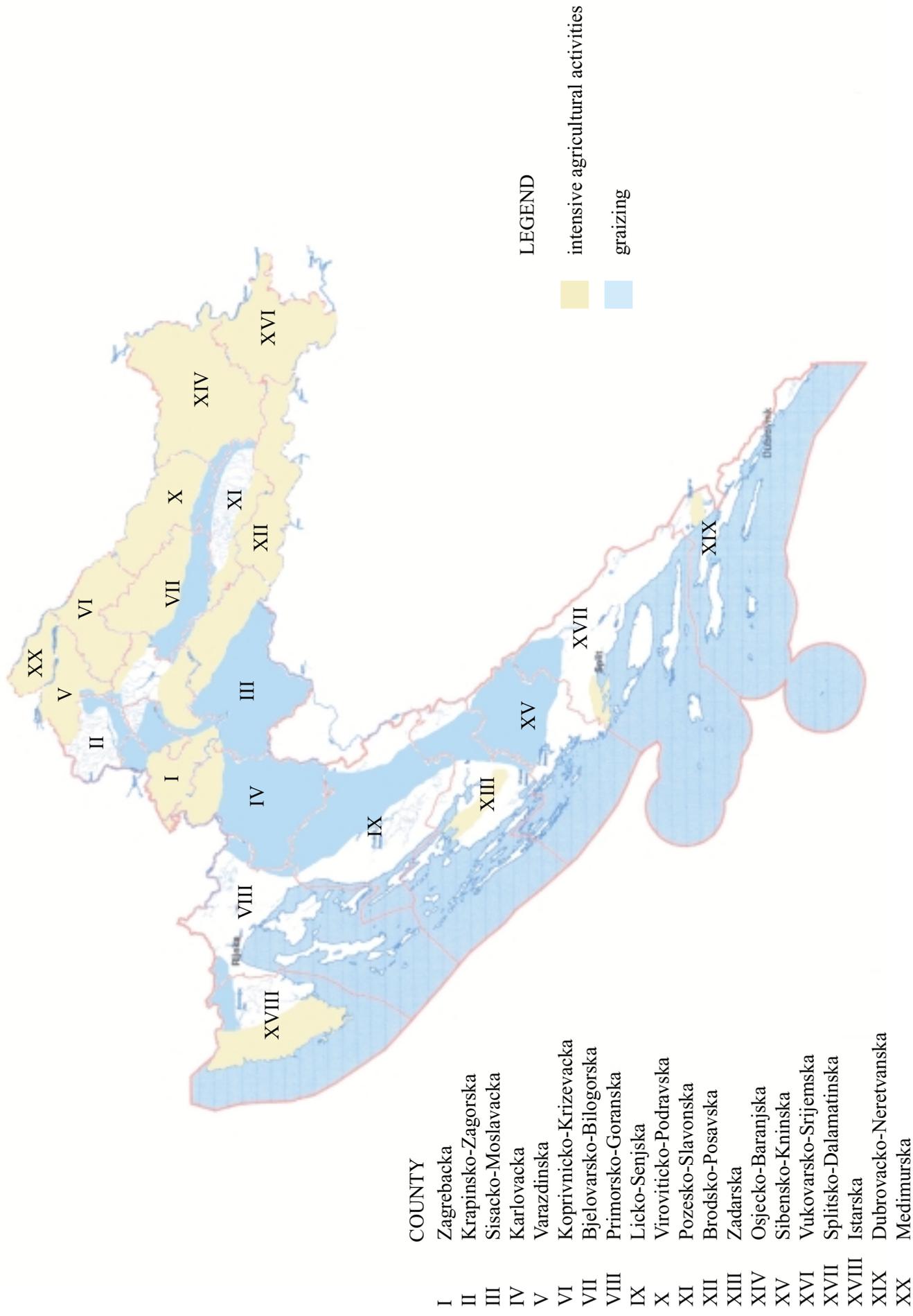


Table 3.2. Production of single agricultural culture in region of intensive production and total production in the Danube catchment area in tones in 1997

Culture/Countries	Sisačko-Moslavačka	Varaždinska	Koprivničko-Križevačka	Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska	Virovitičko-Podravska	Brodsko-Posavska	Osječko-baranjska	Vukovarsko-Srijemska	Međimurska	TOTAL in Danube c. a.
Wheat	32 050	25 648	62 216	73 426	101 000	60 540	193 256	96 268	32 092	863 163
Barley	6 062	2 530	2 810	6 469	3 758	11 832	18 562	6 926	4 129	68 231
Rye	0	315	468	155	0	0	0	237	560	2 198
Oats	252	656	746	4 302	3 956	1 200	0	0	768	14 374
Oil-beet	1 473	387	1 462	1 284	2 114	852	986	481	179	13 912
Corn	130 946	102 018	183 500	155 995	213 287	165 885	398 072	205 048	107 088	2 044 847
Hemp	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Sugar-beet	2 880	74 343	43 409	23 828	122 619	81 588	259 033	193 412	126 338	962 882
Sunflower	0	0	32	0	3 647	3 376	24 305	8 771	0	40 143
Soya beans	951	2	10	916	8 384	2 815	13 164	7 713	0	38 041
Tobacco	0	0	206	284	7 831	83	258	105	0	9 888
Potato	18 556	35 360	14 153	46 316	12 715	27 125	32 604	8 744	90 319	405 871
Beans-single culture	555	479	261	355	869	1 175	834	542	265	8 506

Culture/Countries	Sisačko-Moslavačka	Varaždinska	Koprivničko-Križevačka	Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska	Virovitičko-Podravska	Brodsko-Posavska	Osječko-baranjska	Vukovarsko-Srijemska	Međimurska	TOTAL
Beans- with another culture	254	1 843	1 172	470	600	411	463	32	337	11 155
Apples	8 841	2992	1 341	1 407	1 920	2 933	3 461	5 262	4 413	45 130
Pears	1 516	597	405	483	444	684	766	1 861	420	9 655
Plums	6 720	1 088	1 228	2 618	3 141	6 231	8 703	2 915	883	45 477
Walnuts	416	110	184	119	169	147	338	210	169	2 546
Grapes	11 453	58 179	21 832	10 037	8 749	5 927	7 864	331	12 529	258 060

3.2. Grazing Areas

Total land used for grazing in the Danube catchment area is 290 616 ha. Following counties are area of intensive animal grazing: Požeška - slavonska, Sisačko - moslavačka and Karlovačka, and they are presented in the Figure no. 3.1.

Data of number of animals is presented on the Table 3.3.

Table 3.3. Number of animals in Danube catchment area

Counties	Animals			
	Cattle	Pigs	Poultry	Sheeps/ Goats
Osječko-Baranjska	12 729	165 003	334 425	23 299
Zagrebačka	54 590	191 663	720 460	7 813
Krapinsko-Zagorska	24 820	38 983	321 960	1 764
Sisačko-Moslavačka	22 004	174 328	324 500	11 680
Karlovačka	18 633	24 294	92 830	7 310
Varaždinska	17 515	88 941	1 455 660	3 721
Koprivničko-Križevačka	51 131	213 888	181 872	3 577
Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska	42 997	164 450	338 500	14 414
Virovitičko-Podravska	5 050	45 100	118 000	4 470
Požeško-Slavonska	7 120	73 000	162 000	2 940
Brodsko-Posavska	12 270	86 904	375 565	2 039
Vukovarsko-Srijemska	7 526	79 487	116 431	3 041
Međimurska	11 898	62 398	1 025 000	5 319

There is no data about impact of grazing and animals on quality of surface and groundwater.

4. Updating and Validation of Water Quality

4.1. Index of Water Quality Monitoring Records

Chemical monitoring of surface water in the Danube catchment area in Croatia has been established in 1963 as international monitoring program on examination of water quality of the Danube, the Drava and the Mura Rivers, which was adopted by Croatia, Hungary and Austria. It has been changed through the past and nowadays there is an intercountry monitoring between Hungary and Croatia on the Danube, the Drava and the Mura Rivers which has took part under activities of Permanent Croatian - Hungarian Committee of Water Management. Frequency of sampling and parameters, which are tested, has been changed from 1963. Monitoring has started with quarterly sampling and determination of pH, dissolved oxygen, COD-Mn, BOD5, ammonium, nitrite, orto - phosphate, total dried residue, suspended solids, MPN (most probably number of bacteria) and total number of bacteria. Nowadays, this monitoring has included determination of COD - Cr, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, oil, heavy metals and pesticides with monthly sampling at sampling station on the Danube River at Batina, on the Drava River at sampling stations at Donji Miholjac (right and left side and middle of the river flow), Terezino Polje and Botovo, and on the Mura River at sampling station Goričan. There are some additional sampling stations with the same monitoring program, on the Drava river at sampling station Donja Dubrava and Varaždin. Changes in this monitoring are evident from Annex 1.

National monitoring program, on the Danube, the Drava and the Mura Rivers and their tributaries was established later, separately of intercountry monitoring program. National monitoring program has included weekly sampling and determination of some general parameters, like pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, COD-Mn, COD-Cr, BOD5, ammonium, nitrite, nitrate, orto-phosphate, total dried residue, suspended solids, oil, most probably number of bacteria and total number of bacteria on the Danube, the Drava and the Mura rivers. There are some additional sampling stations on the Drava River at sampling stations Bistrinci, Višnjevac and Nemetin in national monitoring program. Sampling of tributaries of the Danube, the Drava and the Mura Rivers has been arranged twice a year with determination the same parameters of water quality.

National monitoring program of the Sava River and its tributaries has been established at 1973 and has included 17 sampling stations on the Sava River and 54 on its tributaries. Sampling at sampling station on the Sava River has been weekly and determination of pH, conductivity, COD-Mn, BOD5, total dried residue, suspended solids, most probably number of bacteria and total number of bacteria, ammonium, nitrite, nitrate, orto-phosphate, oil, and once a month determination of COD-Cr, total nitrogen and some metals - K, Na, Fe and Mn. Determination of total phosphorus is included at few sampling stations on the Sava river.

Sampling at sampling stations on tributaries of the Sava River are conducted five times a year with a determination of the same parameters except total phosphorus, and determination metals once a year.

Hydrological monitoring in the Danube catchment area has been established much earlier, at some monitoring station in last century. There is water level record at many of hydrological monitoring station, at some water discharges records, and at few sediment discharges records.

Summary of monitoring program in the Danube catchment area is shown in Annex 1 from which type and period of monitoring at monitoring stations in the Danube catchment area in Croatia are evident.

There are no monitoring stations with hydrological monitoring only in Annex 1.

There are no available data of river kilometers, or coordinates for most of sampling data.

Most of monitoring stations from Annex 1 are presented on the map 4.1.

4.2. Data Quality Control and Quality Assurance

All of Croatian laboratories which are included in monitoring in the Danube catchment area have been licensed from State Water Directorate of Republic of Croatia under Pravilnik o uvjetima koje moraju ispunjavati ovlašteni laboratoriji (Rule Book on the Conditions which have to comply Licensed Laboratories), Narodne novine br. 78/1997 (Official Gazette no.78/1997). That rule book regulates very precisely conditions which have to be followed by the laboratories which are included in monitoring and general water examination, concerning rooms of laboratories, stuff and instruments. There is also Croatian norm HRN EN 45 001:1996 Opći kriteriji za rad ispitnih laboratorija (General criteria for the operation of testing laboratories), which complies with the European norm. That norm regulates general criteria for the operation of testing laboratories, which includes quality control and quality assurance too. Accreditation of our laboratories will be included as a criterion for these norms in future. There have been organized workshops of State Office of Standardization and Metrology for testing laboratories which should help laboratories to involve that norm in their every day work concerning preparing their own manual of quality control, manual of work, and instructions of testing.

When Croatia has become independent country, some norms of analytical methods for water quality testing from former country have been accepted, but they had no obligation form. These norms have been changed with appropriate European or ISO norms this year and the next stage should be acceptance of European or ISO norms like Croatian norms for all of parameters which are tested in laboratories which are included in monitoring and regulation of them like obligation methods for water quality examination.

Because, there is such situation with norms, a questionnaire had been sent to laboratories, which are included in monitoring in the Danube catchment area to define the methods which they use for sampling, determination of different parameters of water quality, and which elements of quality control and quality assurance for sampling and analysis they have adopted.

All of laboratories have used some method of samples preservation between sampling and analysis (for instance - acidification of samples for oil and heavy metals determination).

Summary of questionnaire of analytical methods which are used in laboratories are presented in Table 4.1. and much more detailed in Table 4.2.

From Table 4.1., it is evident that laboratories are oriented on methods from book Standard Methods for Water and Wastewater Examination, APHA, AWWA, WPCP, different edition, from 1965 to 1995, and only for few parameters have been used some ISO or EPA norms for determination of Pb and pesticides.

Some elements of quality control have been established in laboratories, such as some working instructions, calibration of balances, intralaboratory calibration of instruments. But it has not been adopted in every day work in a proper way. No laboratories have well documented procedure of quality control.

All of laboratories have been included in interlaboratory calibration exercises in organization of Referent Laboratory Ruđer Bošković Institute, Center for Marine and Environmental Research. Interlaboratory calibration exercises have been held once a year from 1991 for different parameters of water quality at wastewater concentrations level.

Interlaboratory calibration exercises have been performed for pH, chloride, sulfate, nutrients, COD-Cr, BOD5, heavy metals, oil, phenols, and some specific organic pollutants - PCBs and volatile halogenated hydrocarbons. Laboratories, except laboratory no. 3 have been included in interlaboratory calibration exercises in organization of VITUKI (Institute for Water Pollution Control, Budapest), Quake Danube, which have been organized for all countries in the Danube catchment area four times a year and included periodical test of most of parameters which have

been included in monitoring of water quality - pH, conductivity, total dried residue, nutrients, COD-Mn, COD-Cr, BOD5, MBAS, total hardness, heavy metals. There are interlaboratory calibration exercises of sediment too, in organization of VITUKI, which included determination of total phosphorus, total nitrogen and heavy metals in sediment, and some of laboratories (no. 1, 5 and 8) have taken part in that intercalibration exercises. Some laboratories have been included in another interlaboratory calibration exercises, for instance Ruđer Bošković Institute in 1997 in organization of World Health Organization under Global Monitoring Program, and Institute for Public Health from Sisak in interlaboratory calibration exercises for pesticides in organization of World Health Organization - Center for Pesticide Analysis and Training, Darmstadt.

There are no available data about quality control in organizations of Croatian waters and State Hydrological and Meteorological Institute.

Figure 4.1. Sampling stations in Danube catchment area

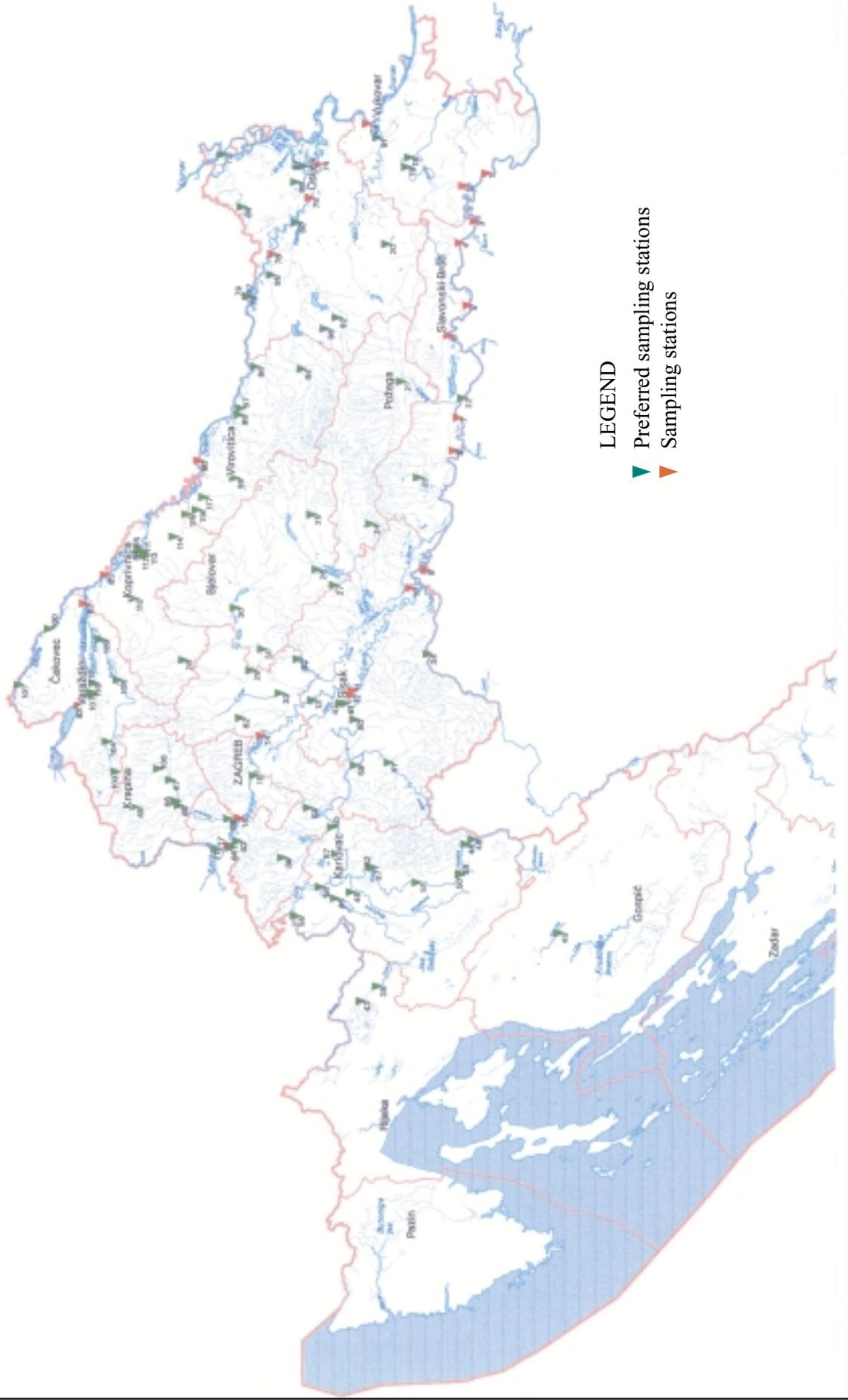


Table 4.1. Presentation of methods which have been used in laboratories

Name of Institute	Method of determination										
	COD	DOC	Total N	Total P	O-phosph	Cd	Hg	Pb	Oil	Lindane, DDT	
1. Ruder Bošković Institute Center for Marine and Environmental Research	-	Marine Chemistry 1994;47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. University of Zagreb, Medical School, Andrija Štampar School Of Public Health	-	-	SM 4500-N org D (mod)	SM 4500-PB (mod)	-	ISO 5961	EN 1483	ISO 8288	UV spectroph	ISO 6468	
3. *University of Zagreb, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Department of Hydrology, Laboratory for Sanitary Hydrotechnics	SM; 1980	-	SM 421;1980	-	SM 424 E; 1980	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Brodska Posavina l.t.d. for water management	SM;1971	-	SM; 1971	-	SM; 1971	-	-	-	IR spectroph	-	
5. Institute of Public Health for Osijek-Baranya county	SM 508; 1985	-	SM 420 A; 1985	SM424C, SM424F; 1985	-	SM 304; 1985	SM 303 F; 1985	SM 304; 1985	UV spectroph	EPA 525	
6. Institute of Public Health for Sisak-Moslavina county	-	-	SM**	-	SM**	-	-	-	gravimetr	-	
7. Institute of Public Health for Varaždin county	SM***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* From 1998 that laboratory is: Croatian Waters, Main Licenced Water management Laboratory

** Standard Methods for Testing Drinking Water

*** SM Standard Methods for Examination Water Waste Water, APHA, AWWA, WPCP

Table 4.2. Detailed presentation of methods which are used in laboratories

PARAMETERS	NO. OF INSTITUTE	METHOD OF DETERMINATION
COD	all of laboratories	homogenized sample, reflux with $K_2Cr_2O_7$, titration with Mohr's solution
Ammonium	all of laboratories	original sample, spectrophotometric with Nessler reagent
	2 and 5	original sample, spectrophotometric with salicilate reagent from 1997
Nitrite	all of laboratories	original sample, spectrophotometric with sulfuric acid
Nitrate	all of laboratories except no. 5	original sample, spectrophotometric with brucine reagent
	5	original sample, spectrophotometric with Na-salicilate reagent
Organic N	all of laboratories	Kjeldahl method, homogenized sample, digestion and spectrophotometric determination
Orto-phosphate	all of laboratories except no. 3	filtered sample trough filter paper (blue line), spectrophotometric with molibdate reagent
	3	without filtration, spectrophotometric with molibdate reagent
Total P	all of laboratories	homogenized sample, digestion, spectrophotometric with molibdate reagent
Cd, Pb	2	AAS - F
	5	AAS - ET
Hg	2,5	AAS, Cold Vapor
Oil	2,3,5	original sample, extraction in different solvents, UV spectrophotometric
	6	original sample, extraction and gravimetric
	7	original sample, extraction, IR spectrophotometric
Pesticide	2,5	original sample, liquid - liquid extraction, GC/ECD

4.3. Data Consistency, Compatibility and Transparency

There is uniformity of COD and nitrogen determination and presentation - the same methods of determination and same way of presentation - mgN/l.

There is no uniformity in data for orthophosphate. One of the laboratories, which are included in water quality monitoring, does not filtrate samples for determinations orthophosphate, and there are different ways of presentation of data - mg PO_4 /l and mgP/l.

Determination of total phosphorus includes unfiltered samples and data include flood discharges.

There are incompatibilities in oil determination, because different analytical methods have been applied in laboratories.

Different frequencies of sampling create a problem to compare water quality data at some sampling stations.

Water discharges at all monitoring stations have been interpolated from Q/H curves from measurements of water level. Sediment discharges and water quality data are from original measurements.

Available data of water quality, water and sediment discharges at the Drava River are presented hierarchically and transparently in a way that permits aggregation and disaggregation, but at the Sava River, data are not presented in that way. There are no dates of sampling (only month), data of inorganic nitrogen are presented like sum of ammonium, nitrite and nitrate, and total nitrogen like sum of inorganic and organic nitrogen. Data are presented like monthly average at sampling stations where there are weekly samplings.

4.4. River Channel Characteristic

4.4.1. Network

The network diagram of the Danube River basin is presented in the Figures 4.2. and 4.3.

4.4.2. Channel Cross Sections

The cross section records of Sava River are maintained as digital records for the whole stretch of the river within the country (for 520 kilometers of river). The average distance of the profiles is about 200 meters. For the stretch downstream from Sisak the records are from 1980 and 1981 whereas for the upstream part the survey took place between 1991 and 1995.

Figures 4.4. and 4.5. contain the characteristic cross sections profiles of Sava River – two around Zagreb and two around Sisak close to the mouth of Kupa River.

For other tributaries of Sava River the cross section record is only available for Kupa River, but the survey was carried out 40 years ago.

The last complete survey of cross section of Drava River was carried out from 1966 to 1968. From that time the cross section records are available only for certain river stretches where the measurement took place for regulation works to be conducted.

The characteristic cross sections of Drava River are given in the Figure 4.6.

4.4.3. Gradients

The overview of the gradients of the part of the Danube River covered by Croatia and the major tributaries is given in the following table:

Table 4.3. The overview of the gradients of the main rivers in the Danube River basin within the country

RIVER	STRECH OF THE RIVER	GRADIENT (meters per kilometer)
Danube	Bezdan-Apatin	0.060
Danube	Apatin-Bogojevo	0.044
Danube	Bogojevo-Vukovar	0.063
Danube	Vukovar-Ilok	0.040
Drava	river mouth-Osijek	0.102
Drava	Osijek-Belišće	0.127
Drava	Belišće-river kilometer 100	0.119
Drava	River kilometer 100-T. Polje	0.145
Drava	T. Polje-river kilometer 195	0.210
Drava	River kilometer 195-Botovo	0.476
Sava	Jesenice-Podsused	0.867
Sava	Podsused-Mičevac	0.660
Sava	Mičevac-Sisak	0.051
Sava	downstream from Sisak	0.036
Kupa	Radenci-Karlovac	0.735
Kupa	Karlovac-mouth to Sava river	0.088

4.4.4. Flood plains

The flood protection in the Sava River basin is carried out with the help of the big retention basins where the flood waves are discharged in order to prevent flooding in the downstream urbanized areas. The main flood plains are Žutica, Lonjsko Polje, Mokro Polje, Zelenika and Kupčina with total capacity of 1805 mil. m³. The manipulation of the water in the system of Srednje Posavlje is conducted with three canals, fifteen facilities and retention basins. Figure 4.7. shows the potentially flood plain areas in the Danube River Catchment Area.

The flood plains in Drava River basin are mainly situated in the inundation areas of the rivers Drava and Danube due to the dikes which are build in order to protect the wider areas from flooding.

4.4.5. Wetlands

Two main wetlands in the Danube River basin covered by Croatia are Nature Park Lonjsko Polje in the Sava River basin and Nature Park Kopački Rit in the Drava and Danube River basin.

The Nature Park Lonjsko polje with area of 50 000 ha is of international importance and all efforts are directed to the preservation of this natural phenomena. The Nature Park Kopački rit is a large flooded area (17 700 ha) at the mouth of the river Drava in Baranja. It is well preserved nature unit with numerous branches of the river, channels and flooded areas emerged due to meandering and

other morphological changes, covered with swampy vegetation and woods thus forming the nature reserve rich with vegetation and animals (N 45⁰47'01''; W 18⁰46'05''; E 18⁰57'49''; S 45⁰32'29'').

4.4.6. Erosion and degradation

The erosion and degradation processes in Sava River are observed by the comparison of cross section records and by measurement of water levels. Nowadays, those processes are more present due to the widening of the riverbed by different regulation works (building of dikes, embankments, etc.). Moreover, the continuous exploitation of the sand and gravel from the river also contributes to the further development of erosion. As an example of erosion processes may serve the fact that the riverbed of Sava River near Zagreb is lowered for two meters in the last twenty years.

The Drava River is characterized by the significant morphological changes of the riverbed. The erosion and degradation processes are also present because the exploitation of sand and gravel from the river exists. Furthermore, the regulation works improved those processes together with the influence of the work of hydroelectric power plants, which are situated on Drava River upstream from the mouth of Mura River. As an example, the intensity of lowering of the Drava riverbed near Donji Miholjac is estimated around one centimeter per year.

Figure 4.2. Network diagram of the Danube River basin

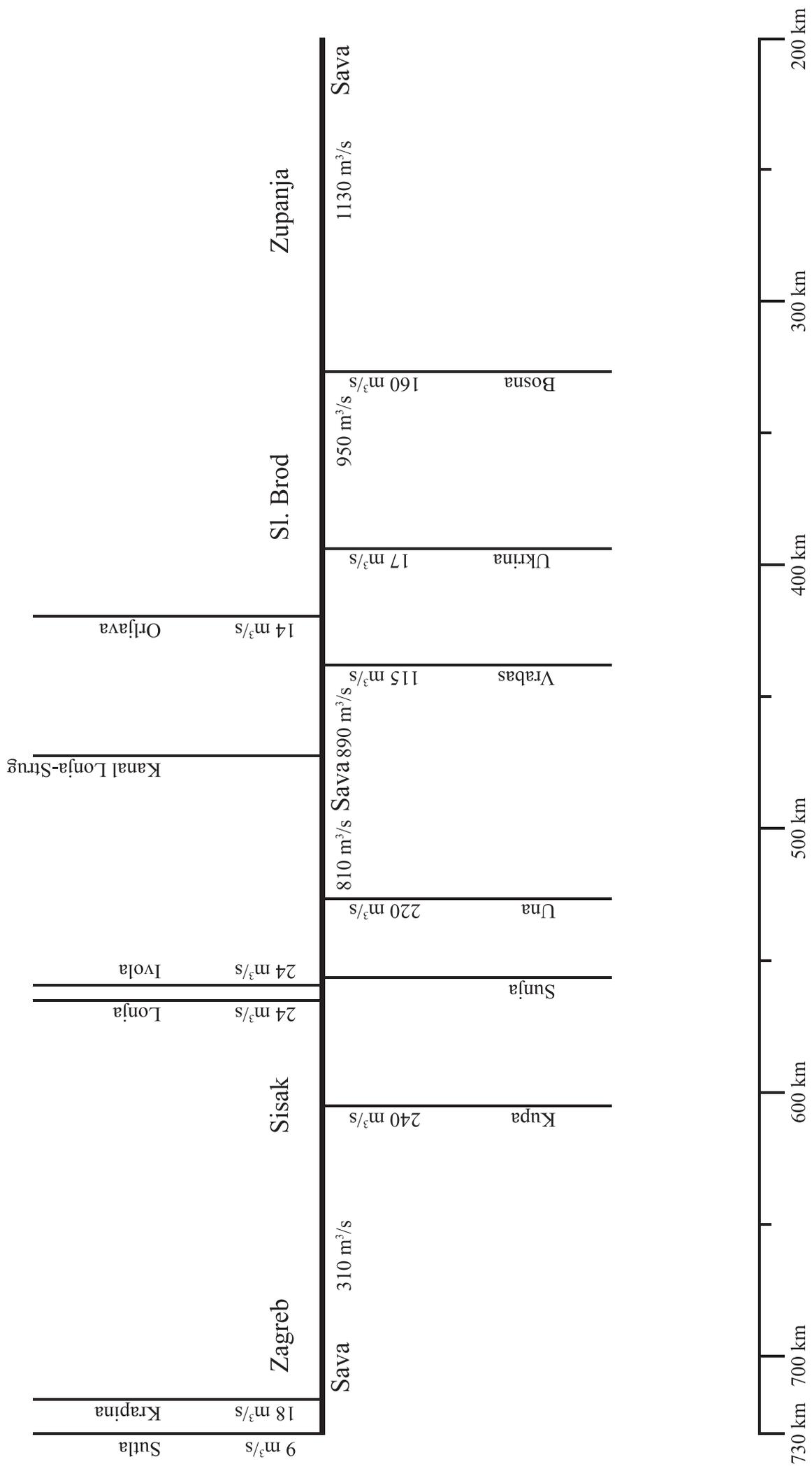


Figure 4.3. Network diagram of the Danube River basin

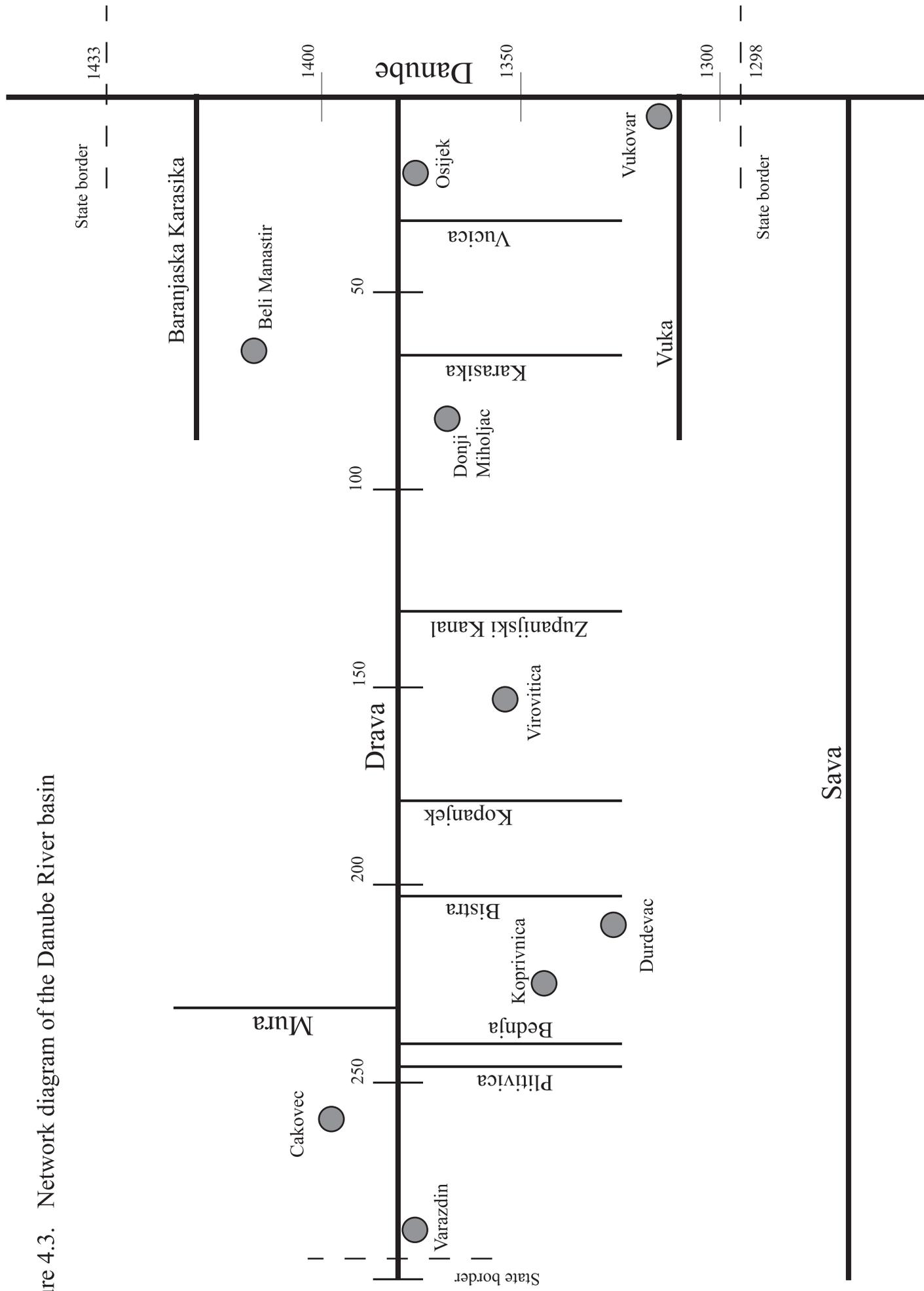


Figure 4.4. Cross sections of the Sava River

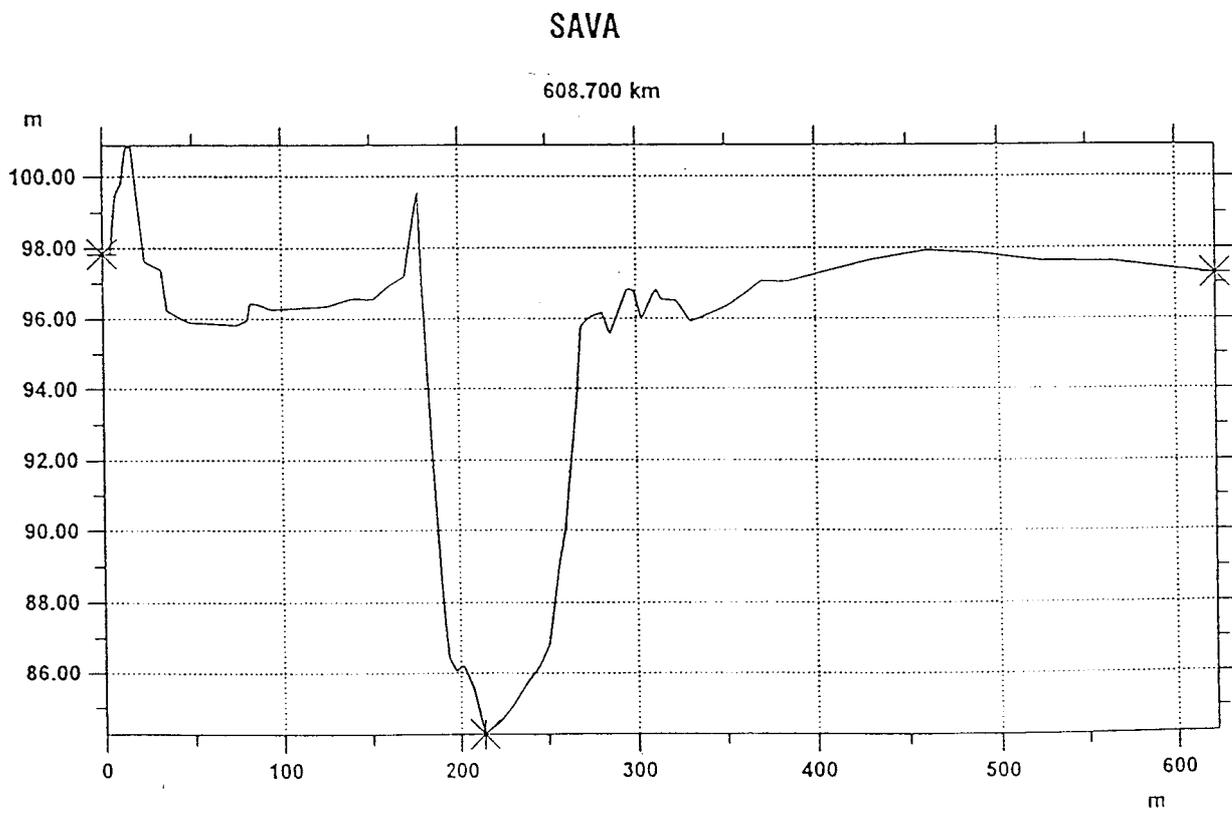
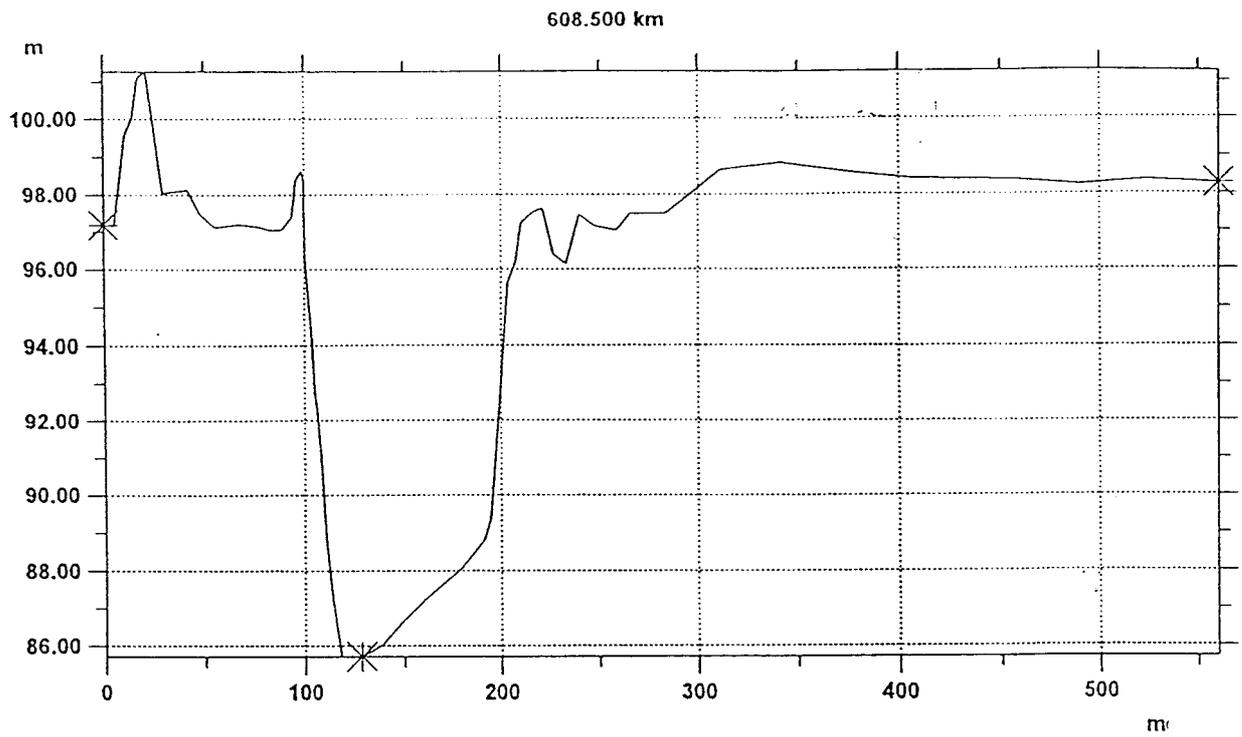


Figure 4.5. Cross section of the Sava River

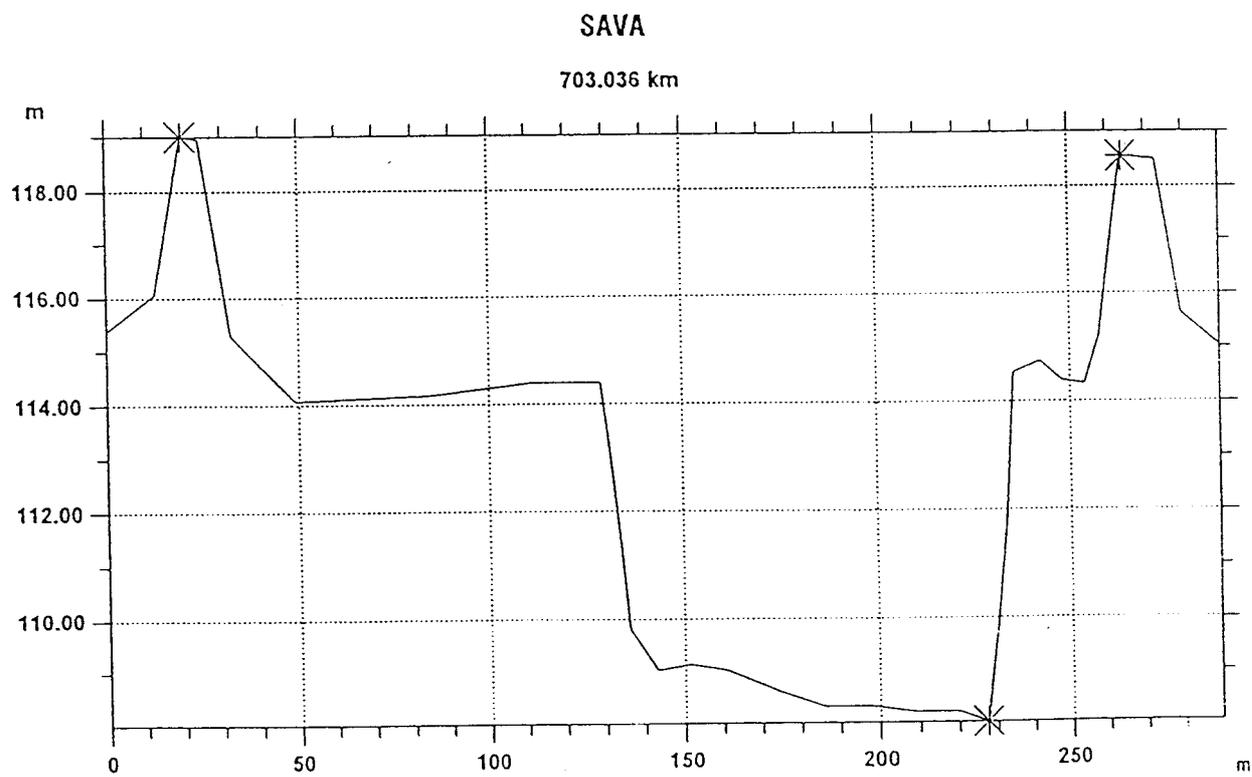
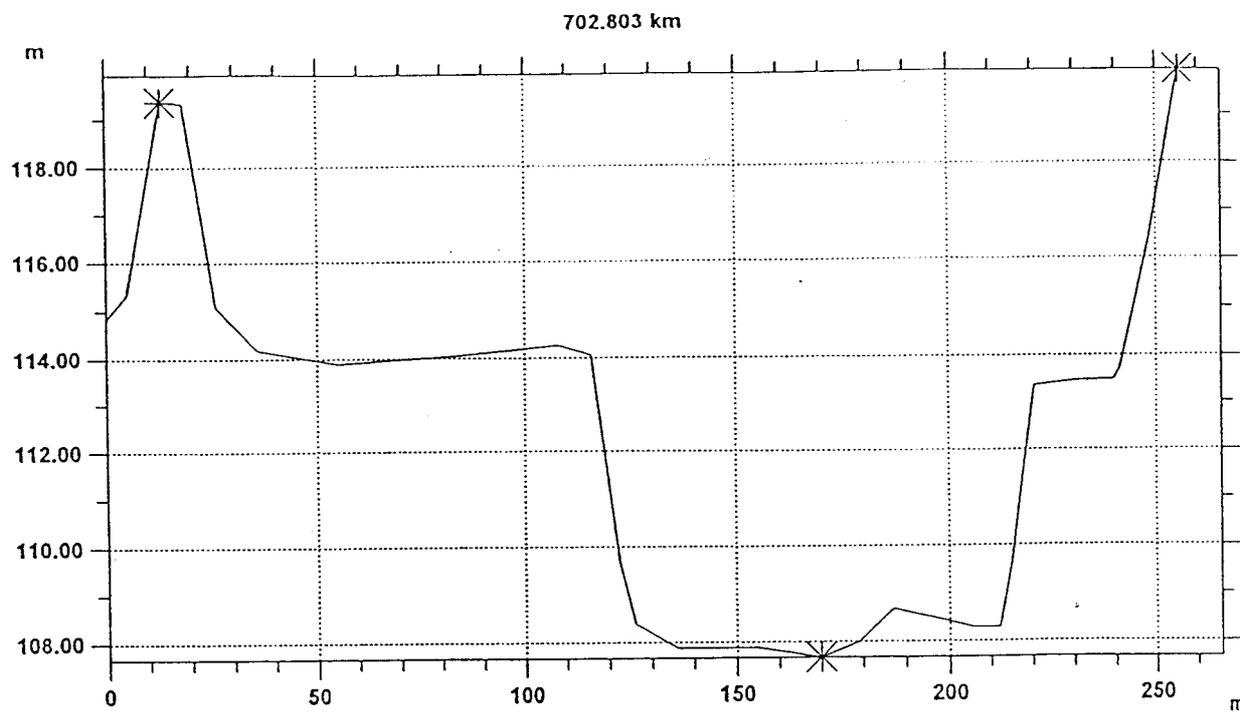
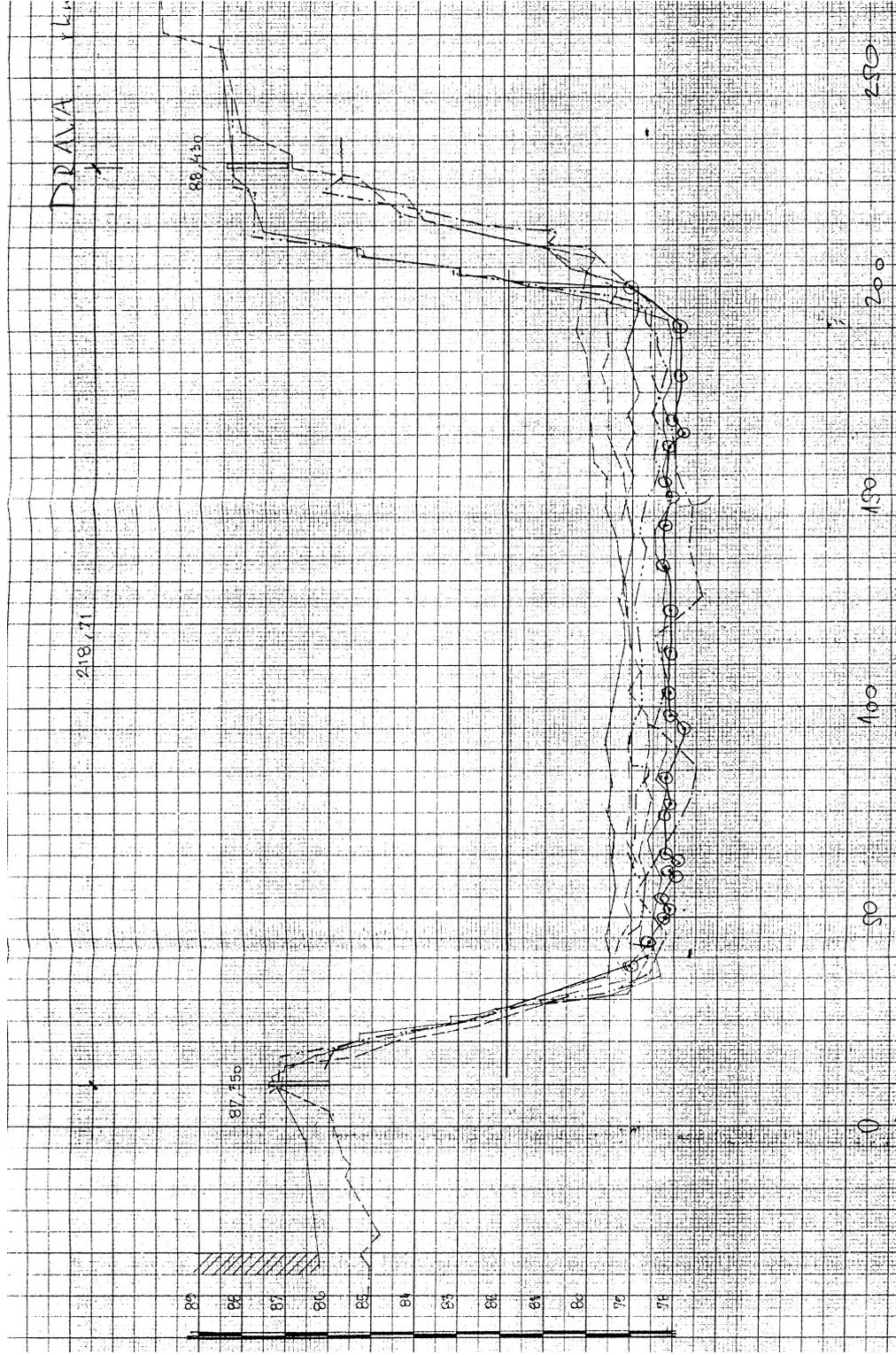


Figure 4.6.



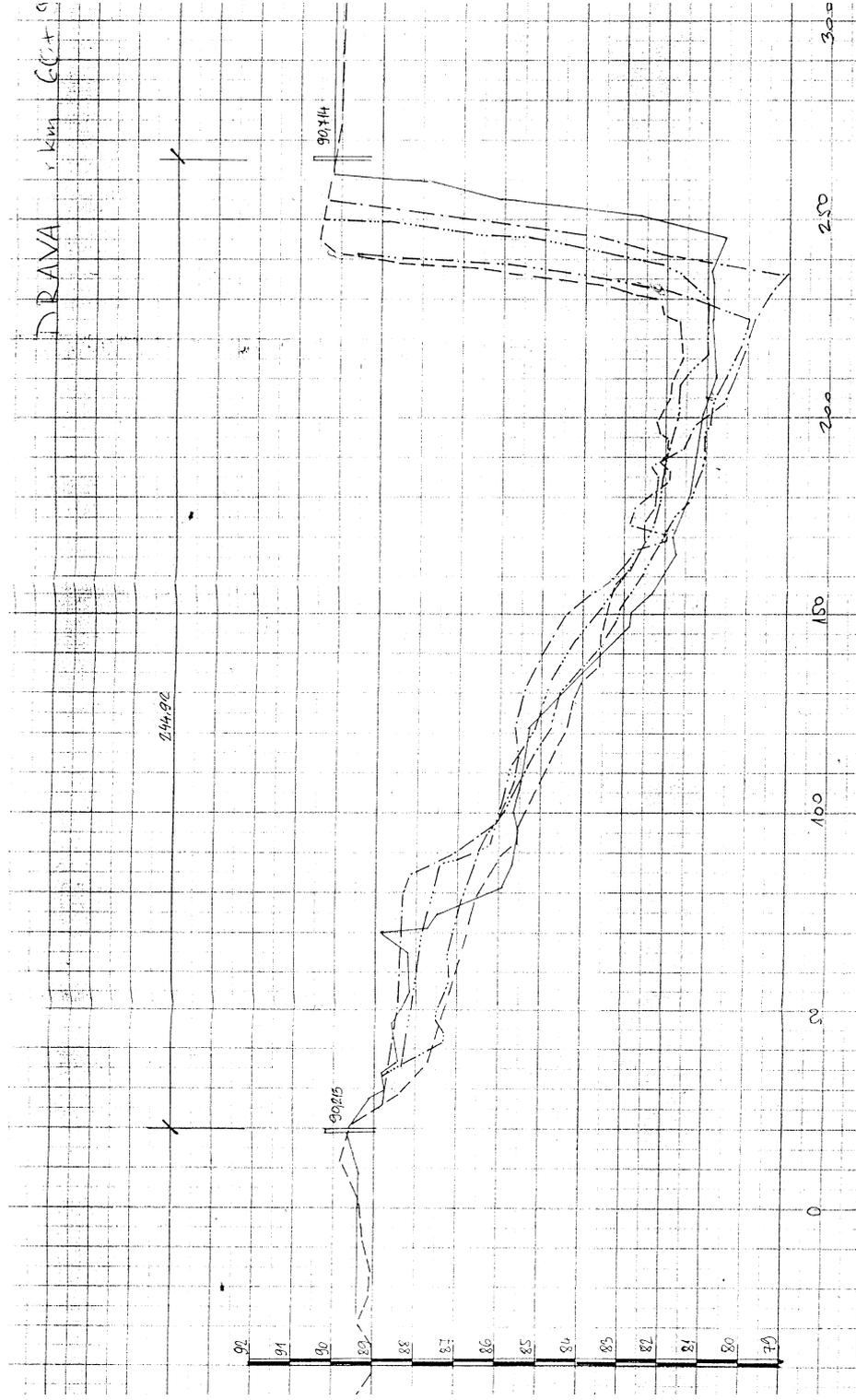
Snimljeno	Datum	Koordinate kamena		
		kam	y	x
—————	30.05.1990	EPD	52493.05	47080.86
-----	1968	EPL	52579.93	47281.57
-----	1972			
-----	14.10.1977			
-----	16.07.1957			
-----	30.03.1960			

Figure 4.6.



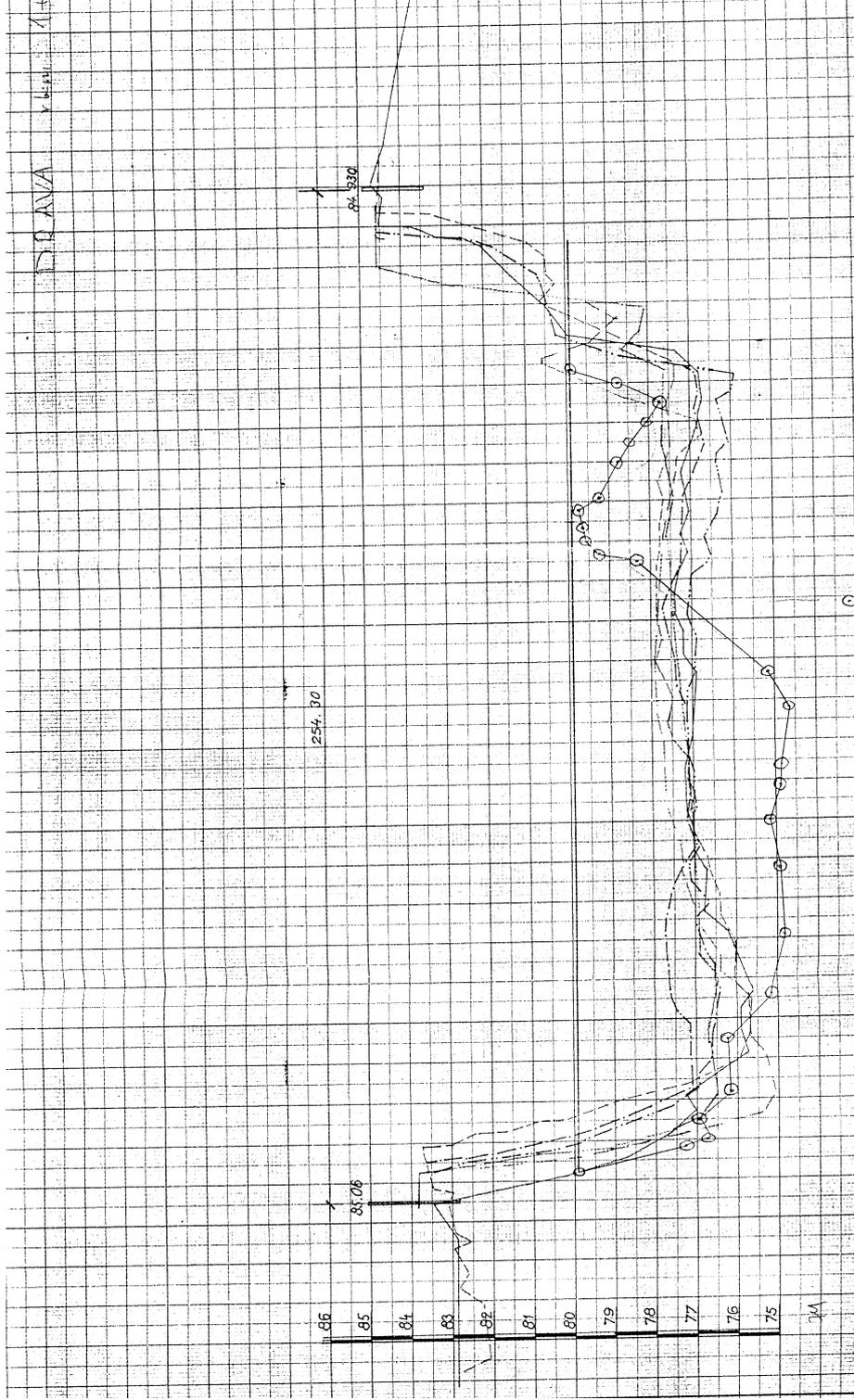
Snimljeno	Datum	Koordinate kamena		
		kam	y	x
_____	15.05.1990	EPD	61317.16	44591.35
-----	1968	EPL	60201.33	44826.61
.....	1972			
.....	06.09.1977			
.....	06.08.1953			
-----	04.04.1960			

Figure 4.6.



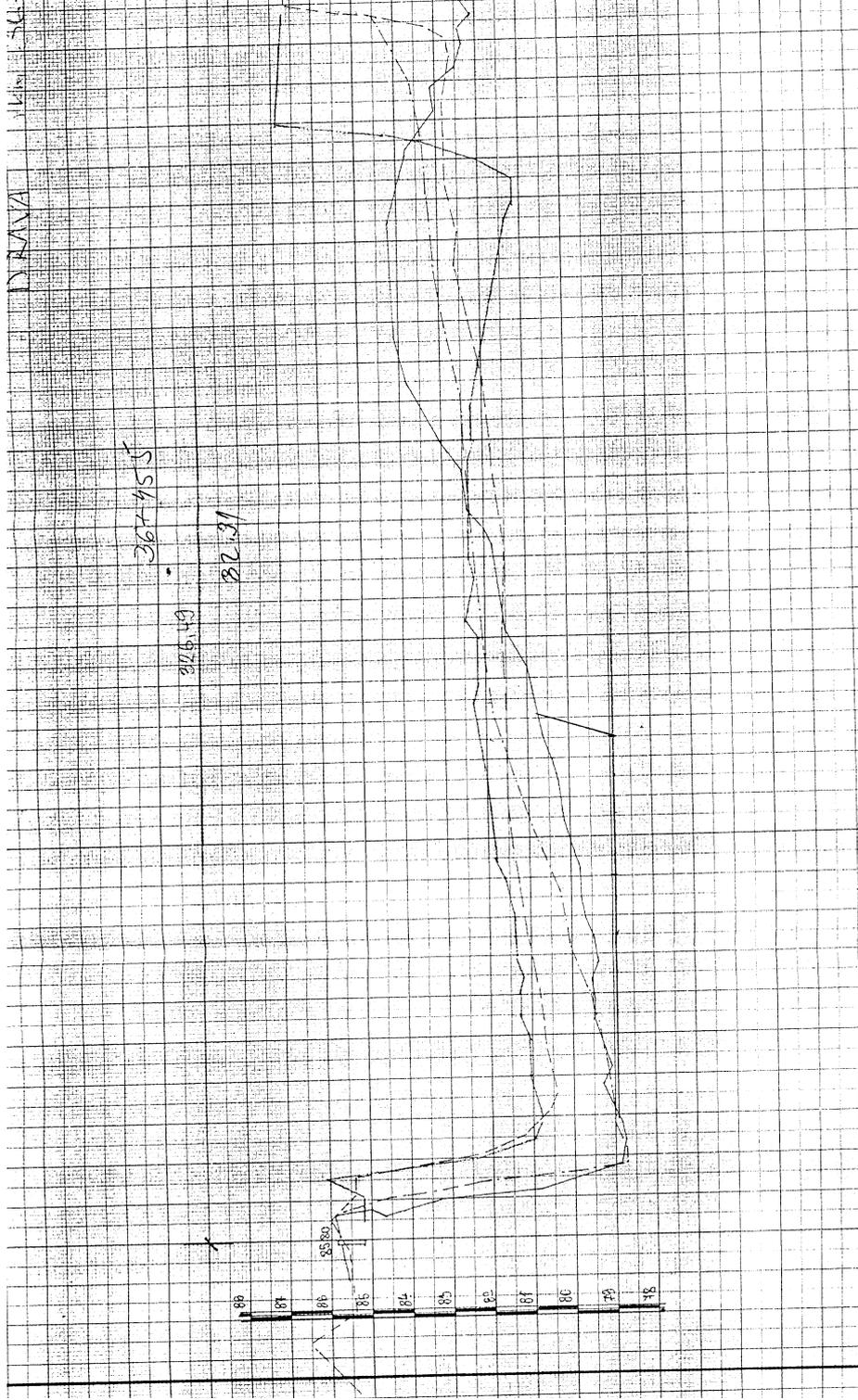
Snimljeno	Datum	Koordinate kamena	
		kam	x
—	19.10.1990	EPD	63289.42
- - - - -	1968	EPL	63531.13
- · - · - ·	1986		
· · · · ·	1972		
· · · · ·	13.10.1977		

Figure 4.6.



Snimijeno	Datum	Koordinate kamena		
		kam	y	x
_____	19.04.1991	EPD	71594.26	44839.92
_____		EPL	71589.14	45094.17
-----	1968			
-----	1972			
-----	03.09.1977			
-----	02.09.1954			
-----	21.04.1960			

Figure 4.6.



Snimijeno	Datum	Koordinate kamena		
		kam	y	x
—	12.06.1990	EPD	42372.90	55038.20
- - -	1968	EPL	42233.90	55333.62
- · - · -	1986			
+++++	11.10.1958			

Figure 4.7. Map of potentially flood plain areas in the Danube catchment area

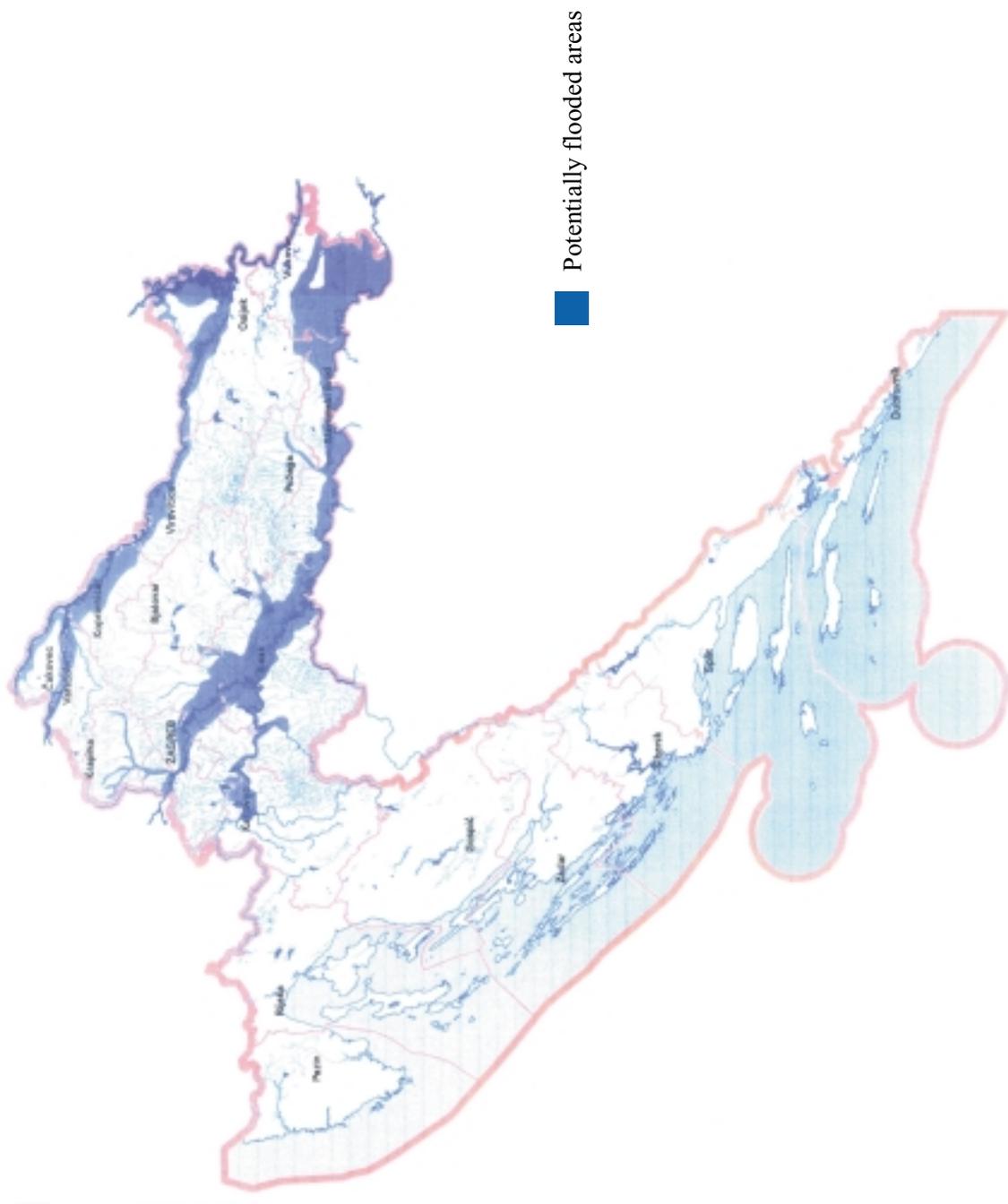
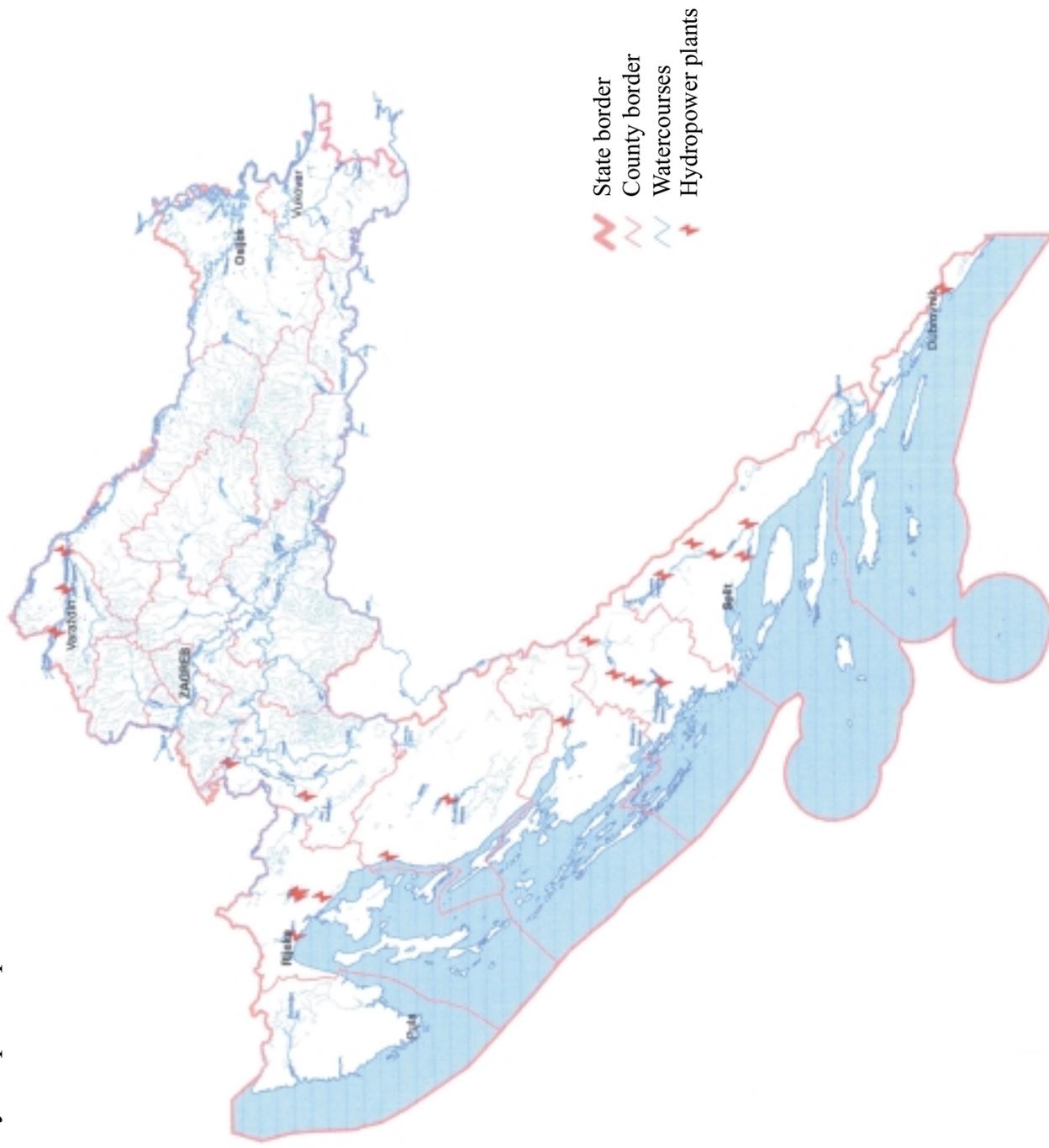


Figure 4.8. Map of hydro power plants in the Danube catchment area



4.5. Dams and Reservoirs

In the Croatian part of the Danube River basin 49 reservoirs and retention basins are build with the total capacity of 50.6 mil. m³. Only three of them have a capacity higher than 5 mil. m³, whereas seven reservoirs have the capacity between 1 and 5 mil. m³, and the rest have a capacity smaller than 1 mil. m³. The summary of the bigger reservoirs is given in the table 4.4.:

Table 4.4. Summary of capacity and purpose of dams and reservoirs

Reservoir	River basin	Capacity	Purpose
Pakra	Sava	12 mil. m ³	water supply, flood protection
Vonarje	Sava	11.4 mil. m ³	water supply, flood protection, recreation
Borovik	Danube	9.2 mil. m ³	flood protection, irrigation, fishery, recreation

In the Croatians part of the Danube River basin six hydroelectric power plants exist and they are listed in the Table 4.5. and Figure 4.8. Some of them have multipurpose character, i.e. they are used for recreation, fishery, irrigation etc.

Table 4.5. List of hydroelectric power plant in Danube catchment area

RIVER BASIN	NAME	RIVER	VOLUME OF THE RESERVOIR	AVERAGE DISCHARGE (m ³ /s)	YEAR
Sava	Gorjak	Dobra	4.34 mil. m ³	32.4	1959
Sava	Ozalj 1 Ozalj 2	Kupa	0.55 mil. m ³	76.9	1908 1952
Drava	Varaždin	Drava	10.0 mil. m ³	330	1975
Drava	Čakovec	Drava	51.0 mil. m ³	335	1982
Drava	Dubrava	Drava	93.5 mil. m ³	335	1989

4.6. Other Major Structures and Encroachments

The flood protection in the Drava River basin is mainly conducted by building the dykes along the river stretches. Therefore, there are 42 723 kilometers of dykes along the Danube River in Croatia and 95,38 kilometers of dykes on the left bank of Drava River. Furthermore, there are 117,45 kilometers of dykes along the right bank of Drava River and 46,31 kilometers of dykes on the right bank of Mura River. The main exploitation fields for gravel in Drava River are situated between river kilometers 154 and 161, 159 and 162, 171 and 177, 206 and 209. The sand was dragged mainly on the river stretches from Osijek to Belišće and further upstream up to river kilometer 70.

The length of the dykes along the Sava River is 407,17 kilometers on the left bank and 135,9 kilometers on the right bank. Other major structures such as overspills and slices are incorporated into the system for flood protection Srednje Posavlje with the big retention basins already mentioned above. The description of the structures is given in the following Table 4.6.:

Table 4.6. Description of other structures

RIVER BASIN	RIVER	NAME	TYPE OF STRUCTURE	CAPACITY (m ³ /s)	YEAR
Sava	Sava	Jankomir	Overspill	1000	1971
Sava	Sava	Trebež	Sluice	500	1983
Sava	Sava	Prevlaka	Sluice	450	1974
Sava	Česma	Jantak	Sluice	100	1988

4.7. Major Water Transfers

The channels, which are parts of the system for flood protection Srednje Posavlje, may be considered as the major water transfers in the Sava River basin. These channels connect different retention areas in order to manage the surplus of water when the floods occur. The listing of the channels is given in Table 4.7.:

Table 4.7. List of channels

RIVER BASIN	NAME	TOTAL LENGTH (km)	FINISHED (km)	DISCHARGES (m ³ /s)
Sava	Channel Odra	51.6	33.1	1000
Sava	Channel Lonja-Strug		12.7 and partly 47.1 km	450-715
Sava	Channel Kupa-Kupa	21.9	21.9	765
Sava	Channel Zelina-Lonja-Glogovnica-Česma	29.1	29.1	95-325

4.8. Preferred Sampling Stations and Data Sets

For the purpose to evaluate hot spots and analyze transboundary effects only data of sampling stations at the Sava and the Drava River have been reported and analyzed, because the most of identified "hot spots" discharge wastewater into channels or small rivers, where there is no monitoring, or there is no monitoring upstream and downstream of their discharges, like following "hot spots": municipal wastewater from Bjelovar, Čakovec, Koprivnica, industrial wastewater from Kutina, Vrbovec, Savski Marof, Čepin and all of the farms. Some of nominated "hot spots" are inside the country and have no transboundary effects. The flows of the Sava and the Drava River trough Croatia are mostly boundary forming rivers with neighboring countries, so like almost all of the monitoring stations should be considered as preferred sampling stations at these rivers. The following sampling stations were chosen as preferred: at the Sava River - downstream and upstream of Županja, downstream and upstream of confluence with the Bosna River, downstream and upstream of Slavonski Brod, downstream and upstream of confluence with the Vrbas, downstream and upstream (Jasenovac) of the Una, downstream of the confluence with the Kupa, Galdovo, Oborovo, Jankomir, Jesenice, and at the Drava river the following sampling stations - Nemetin, Višnjevac, Bistrinci, Donji Miholjac, Terezino Polje, Botovo, Donja Dubrava and

Varaždin. Other preferred sampling stations are all TNMN stations from Croatia, the stations closest to the confluence of the Sava and Drava Rivers with Danube, upstream and downstream of each "hot spots" which discharges directly into the Sava or the Drava River and upstream and downstream of discharges of each tributaries of the Sava and the Drava Rivers.

There are only few sampling stations that simultaneously measure water discharge, sediment discharge and water quality - on the Sava River - sampling stations Županja and Slavonski Brod, on the Drava River - Donji Miholjac, Terezino Polje, and Botovo, and most with only water quality measurements.

There are determinations of total nitrogen at all preferred sampling stations on the Sava River, but not on the Drava. Total nitrogen means a sum of inorganic and organic nitrogen determined in original samples. At other sampling stations on the Drava River, there are data of inorganic nitrogen, which is a sum of ammonium, nitrite and nitrate.

There are determinations of ortho-phosphate at all preferred sampling stations, and at some of them on the Sava and the Drava Rivers there are data of total phosphorus, what means determination in original samples without filtration.

Quality control is not well documented at any sampling stations.

There are no data of COD at some sampling stations on the Sava River, and at the same stations there are data of total phosphorus and total nitrogen even weekly. There are no data of water discharges at most of preferred sampling stations, and there are no data of toxic substances (pesticides), and toxic heavy metals on the Sava River.

List of institutes and their addresses, which provided data is presented on the following list.

List of Institutes which Provided Data and their Addresses

Name of Institute	Address	Kind of Data
1.Ruder Bošković Institute Center for Marine and Environmental Research	Zagreb, Bijenička cesta 54	WQ at sampling station: 1
2.University of Zagreb, Medical School, Andrija Štampar School Of Public Health	Zagreb, Rockefellerova 4	WQ at sampling stations: 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83
3.*University of Zagreb, Faculty of Civil Engeeniring, Department of Hydrology, Laboratory for Sanitary Hydrotechnics	Zagreb, Kačićeva 26 from this year Zagreb, Većeslava Holjevca 15	WQ at sampling stations:14, 16, 17
4.Brodska Posavina l.t.d. for water management	Slavonski Brod, Šetalište braće Radić 22	WQ at sampling stations:1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
5.Institute of Public Health for Osijek-Baranya county	Osijek, F. Krežme 1	WQ at sampling stations:72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 80,
6.Institute of Public Health for Sisak-Moslavina county	Sisak, Tomislavova 1	WQ at sampling stations:9, 10, 11, 12
7.Institute of Public Health for Varaždin county	Varaždin,	WQ at sampling stations:81, 82, 83

8.Croatian Waters, Water Management for Catchment Area of the Sava River	Zagreb, Vukovarska avenija 220	WD at sampling stations: 1, 10, 17 and collecting data of the Sava catchment area
9.Croatian Waters, Water Management for Catchment Area of the Drava River	Osijek, Splavarska 2a	collecting data of the Drava coachmen area
10.State Hydrological and Meteorological Institute	Zagreb, Grič 3	WD at sampling stations: 78, 81 SD at sampling stations: 6, 78, 80

4.9. Water Discharges

Water discharges are presented on the Tables from 4.8. to 4.11.

Data of water discharges at monitoring stations downstream of Županja and upstream of confluence with the Una River (Jasenovac) is presented like daily average once a month when it was sampling. Data of water discharges at monitoring station Jesenice at the Sava River are presented like monthly average from weekly results when it was sampling. All of them have been obtained from measurements of water level and Q/H curves. Data of water discharges at monitoring stations on the Drava River are presented like monthly average, maximum and minimum values from daily average values. Data of water discharges have been obtained from measurements of water level and Q/H curves.

4.10. Sediment Discharges

There is no available data on electronic media.

4.11. Suspended Sediment Concentrations

Suspended sediment concentrations at different monitoring stations are presented on the Tables from 4.12. to 4.15. like monthly average, maximum and minimum values from daily sampling and determination.

4.12. Water Quality Data

Water quality data of the Danube River and its main tributaries from Croatia, the Sava and the Drava Rivers are presented in the Tables 4.16 - 4.41. Available data of nitrogen, phosphorus and COD-Cr values are presented there, with monthly average if there are more than one sampling a month, and with measurement value if there was only a monthly sampling. The data on annual mean, maximum and minimum concentrations and number of sampling are also presented.

In the Table 4.40. maximum yearly concentrations of heavy metals at some preferred sampling stations on the Drava River are presented, and in the Table 4.41. maximum yearly concentrations of oil at preferred sampling stations are presented.

The loads of COD and nutrients are presented in the Table 4.42. Organic N in the Tables 4.16 to 4.42. means Total N – minus sum of ammonium, nitrite and nitrate.

Table 4.8. Water discharges at different sampling station at the Sava River (m³/s)

Year	Sava – Županja											
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1995	1030	1720	2250	2050	906	1030	1110	401	1280	1000	521	959
1996	2030	1100	836	2570	1330	610	1290	356	747	1660	794	1800
1997	2060	2250	1230	844	1550	466	415	312	285	271	852	2000
Year	Sava - Jasenovac											
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1996	1210	716	767	1660	812	349	771	343	833	-	-	-
1997	833	791	608	510	425	592	-	197	442	231	917	1270
Year	Sava - Jesenice											
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1994	472	161	150	437	171	282	127	97	158	263	240	92
1995	325	234	480	216	188	275	130	187	334	123	93	321
1996	323	245	191	991	302	259	360	156	220	369	444	289
1997	267	196	140	114	142	177	175	104	107	64	219	475

Table 4.9. Water discharges at sampling station Donji Miholjac

		1994											
Year		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Average	670	409	429	675	589	589	455	383	531	423	518	349
	Maximum	1060	528	545	1100	727	860	638	547	875	761	968	439
	Minimum	370	314	353	375	424	502	283	270	364	298	335	242
		1995											
Year		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Average	422	393	630	496	577	769	617	447	677	388	267	370
	Maximum	783	702	1060	723	741	1140	803	754	1360	640	374	710
	Minimum	267	288	405	326	447	593	460	310	387	197	194	238
		1996											
Year		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Average	453	321	357	752	800	547	684	472	606	891	812	559
	Maximum	832	428	591	1420	1220	810	1350	630	971	1430	1520	846
	Minimum	283	262	254	408	582	366	353	345	398	543	460	369
		1997											
Year		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Average	427	416	369	333	514	633	649	563	450	293	349	483
	Maximum	480	567	438	447	702	1030	862	744	610	393	552	887
	Minimum	368	356	307	262	325	397	527	438	325	236	219	307

Table 4.10. Water discharges at sampling station Terezino Polje

1994												
Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
m3/s												
Average	578	361	383	634	548	544	424	362	494	402	476	318
Maximum	971	430	519	1120	728	859	625	532	943	766	987	467
Minimum	298	241	300	306	369	424	227	220	291	231	277	190
1995												
Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
m3/s												
Average	379	363	577	471	550	732	575	424	625	360	258	336
Maximum	766	885	1050	741	766	1300	796	760	1390	566	371	698
Minimum	217	199	334	263	389	513	418	282	330	211	188	194
1996												
Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
m3/s												
Average	421	280	335	725	789	543	695	472	580	876	803	503
Maximum	840	436	580	1460	1230	859	1480	677	1010	1500	1590	798
Minimum	220	174	196	341	522	328	299	304	341	467	450	269
1997												
Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
m3/s												
Average	378	362	327	296	497	636	634	552	420	249	305	436
Maximum	434	545	403	472	771	1030	820	820	638	380	582	935
Minimum	284	288	240	220	274	315	469	366	265	188	177	232

Table 4.11. Water discharges at sampling station Botovo

		1994											
Year		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Average	543	337	379	643	558	538	389	341	492	391	476	315
	Maximum	936	556	654	1160	783	893	684	628	1180	840	1130	825
	Minimum	186	165	192	199	237	219	157	150	172	156	171	162
		1995											
Year		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Average	376	387	592	499	575	777	575	423	633	329	227	316
	Maximum	868	1090	1190	885	881	1840	817	881	1600	651	536	790
	Minimum	164	178	224	226	277	350	315	213	247	167	152	153
		1996											
Year		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Average	370	241	303	702	752	498	647	410	498	819	726	420
	Maximum	822	527	712	1680	1260	935	1690	689	1060	1630	1700	709
	Minimum	170	156	160	216	324	203	199	189	221	272	246	175
		1997											
Year		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Average	292	292	272	262	458	605	572	479	347	215	267	404
	Maximum	497	550	450	527	776	1090	807	867	663	453	623	1050
	Minimum	174	172	172	177	205	209	262	192	172	153	146	167

Table 4.12. Concentrations of suspended sediment at sampling station Slavonski Brod

Year		1994											
g/m3	Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average		7,16	12,8	15,2	15,7	14,1	22,0	11,6	13,7	12,8	9,52	9,81	2,88
Maximum		22,6	64,9	26,9	39,5	23,6	91,1	20,6	23,3	21,6	19,2	20,3	10,3
Minimum		2,07	3,28	8,28	8,43	6,86	7,20	4,25	5,94	4,57	3,57	2,09	0,73
Year		1995											
g/m3	Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average		21,7	14,1	21,4	17,7	17,9	28,0	13,1	13,8	23,5	7,30	11,6	12,0
Maximum		66,6	36,5	51,9	32,8	33,4	67,8	37,0	32,2	64,0	16,2	66,3	40,0
Minimum		5,97	3,60	10,6	8,57	7,50	13,7	4,57	4,46	3,13	2,26	3,37	3,71

Table 4.13. Concentrations of suspended sediment at sampling station Donji Miholjac

Year		1994											
g/m3	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Average	24,0	23,7	8,11	17,6	13,1	17,8	21,4	10,3	8,95	5,70	8,77	6,91	
Maximum	97,5	57,7	16,9	39,3	21,7	26,9	35,0	19,6	30,8	24,5	35,1	23,2	
Minimum	1,00	6,54	3,46	3,08	6,90	8,96	11,8	2,42	2,04	2,08	1,72	1,62	
Year		1995											
g/m3	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Average	12,0	5,93	15,5	7,55	9,61	12,4	8,32	6,17	4,38	3,65	7,78	5,41	
Maximum	30,0	19,2	39,7	18,4	29,7	29,9	29,0	22,3	13,0	7,60	68,4	16,1	
Minimum	1,34	1,30	1,62	2,72	3,06	4,62	3,24	0,54	0,88	1,98	0,82	1,72	
Year		1996											
g/m3	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Average	6,54	6,60	7,89	15,0	9,21	8,97	12,2	8,16	17,0	7,72	11,4	11,8	
Maximum	17,5	26,0	40,4	35,5	35,1	16,7	23,8	22,3	46,4	15,0	23,9	53,4	
Minimum	2,50	2,46	2,76	2,64	4,78	4,66	3,24	1,36	3,40	1,64	2,06	1,62	

Table 4.14. Concentrations of suspended sediment at sampling station Terezino Polje

Year		1994											
g/m ³	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Average	5,81	3,95	8,04	8,92	8,18	11,3	7,45	6,26	2,63	3,33	2,62	3,42	
Maximum	18,9	12,5	14,7	32,5	19,1	49,7	14,9	20,3	10,1	15,5	11,6	7,78	
Minimum	1,68	1,62	1,68	1,70	1,72	1,76	3,04	1,32	0,68	1,00	0,92	0,94	
Year		1995											
g/m ³	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Average	7,29	4,04	4,07	2,86	3,95	3,80	2,85	1,77	2,95	3,41	3,27	3,12	
Maximum	58,8	26,8	20,3	6,94	13,5	18,7	13,6	3,56	12,5	22,3	16,0	10,5	
Minimum	0,84	0,58	0,32	1,04	0,52	0,36	0,58	0,86	1,36	0,46	1,12	0,54	
Year		1996											
g/m ³	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Average	5,53	6,28	4,87	7,21	5,74	9,29	4,47	2,82	1,66	1,69	2,03	3,01	
Maximum	22,7	21,4	9,96	24,1	17,8	27,5	13,0	9,80	6,62	5,36	11,7	19,6	
Minimum	0,98	1,08	1,02	2,78	0,04	2,72	0,36	0,82	0,92	0,72	0,70	0,82	

Table 4.15. Concentrations of suspended sediment at sampling station Botovo

Year		1994											
g/m3	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Average	10,7	6,65	7,26	22,3	17,8	22,8	16,1	17,0	11,0	7,93	7,99	3,27	
Maximum	44,3	10,8	14,1	117	30,3	82,2	45,6	42,8	35,8	24,6	25,0	21,7	
Minimum	4,60	3,03	2,81	7,61	8,55	9,41	10,2	9,24	4,02	0,35	2,57	0,81	
Year		1995											
g/m3	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Average	12,8	11,7	21,0	17,4	13,5	38,2	31,2	31,5	22,0	8,38	1,31	5,92	
Maximum	88,5	81,8	106	98,6	26,6	98,3	43,3	62,1	86,6	28,5	3,28	50,0	
Minimum	1,42	1,16	5,80	3,86	7,67	11,3	17,1	18,4	9,87	1,11	0,25	0,19	
Year		1996											
g/m3	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Average	8,58	5,20	14,0	29,0	28,3	15,2	15,0	11,7	19,3	16,2	12,0	3,82	
Maximum	34,2	21,2	53,8	80,0	62,3	37,2	24,8	37,0	43,9	56,0	32,5	10,0	
Minimum	2,42	1,33	3,54	10,2	10,1	7,02	5,19	6,23	6,66	5,43	1,20	1,40	

Table 4.16. Concentrations of available parameters of water quality at sampling station downstream of Županja

Year	1994												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)									44	28	25	30	47	24	10
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N								4,06	3,94	4,49	4,16	4,49	3,94	3
	O-phosph (mg/l)									0,74	0,64	0,18	0,52	0,74	0,18	3
Year	1995												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	23	29	29	27	25	25	29	25	26	25	26	26	38	20	48
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	3,02	3,61	2,97	3,17	3,81	4,69	3,90	2,56	2,66	2,56	3,33	4,69	2,56	12
	O-phosph (mg/l)		0,46	0,46	0,37	0,10	0,46	0,28	0,37	0,55	0,46	0,18	0,41	0,64	0,10	12
Year	1996												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	27	24	24	23	24	27	25	25	26	23	26	25	48	20	50
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	2,91	3,51	2,70	1,68	4,95	4,07	3,64	3,29	2,50	3,06	3,20	4,95	1,68	12
	O-phosph (mg/l)		0,37	0,46	0,46	0,55	0,18	0,55	0,64	0,28	0,18	0,18	0,47	1,49	0,18	12

Year		1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)		24	23	24	23	24	30	27	26	24	27	31	29	26	36	20	52
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	2,19	3,75	1,51	3,53	5,86	3,35	3,51	3,68	6,07	3,86	4,86	5,84	4,00	6,07	1,51	12
O-phosph (mg/l)		0,18	0,18	0,09	0,09	0,28	0,18	0,09	0,28	0,46	0,37	0,64	0,55	0,28	0,64	0,09	12

Table 4.17. Concentrations of available parameters of water quality at sampling station upstream of Županja

Year	1994												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)									44	31	32	36	44	31	3
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N								3,99		4,21	4,10	4,21	3,99	2
	O-phosph (mg/l)									1,76		0,18	0,97	1,76	0,18	2
Year	1995												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	30	26	31	27	24	27	23	23	24	28	29	27	31	23	12
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	4,44	3,48		2,71	4,63		2,49		2,85		3,43	4,63	2,49	6
	O-phosph (mg/l)	0,64		0,37		0,10	0,28		0,64		0,64		0,45	0,64	0,10	6
Year	1996												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	25	24	25	24	22	27	29	28	30	29	24	26	30	22	12
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	3,38	3,48		1,54	3,78		3,03		2,96		3,03	3,78	1,54	6
	O-phosph (mg/l)	1,38		0,46		0,55	0,46		0,28		0,18		0,55	1,38	0,18	6

Year	1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N	
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov					Dec
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	26	27	23	22	26	42	27	24	32	32	35	44	30	44	22	12
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)		4,11		3,28		3,44		3,73		3,93		5,26	3,96	5,26	3,28	6
	O-phosph (mg/l)		0,09		0,09		0,28		0,28		0,28		0,28	0,22	0,28	0,09	6

Table 4.18. Concentrations of available parameters of water quality at sampling station downstream of confluence with Bosna River

Year		1994												Year		
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)										40	29	27	31	43	24	10
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)										3,79	3,75	4,49	4,01	4,49	3,75	3
O-phosph (mg/l)										0,64	0,55	0,28	0,49	0,64	0,28	3
Year		1995												Year		
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	27	29	27	27	28	30	29	28	26	24	27	24	27	43	21	48
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	4,52	3,21	3,36	2,87	2,53	4,20	4,59	3,76	2,94	2,53	2,86	2,85	3,35	4,59	2,53	12
O-phosph (mg/l)	0,56	0,37	0,37	0,37	0,18	0,55	0,74	0,37	0,74	0,46	0,74	0,28	0,48	0,74	0,18	12
Year		1996												Year		
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	23	23	23	28	25	25	26	26	36	26	25	25	26	60	20	50
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	3,38	2,82	3,75	2,60	1,52	4,31	4,14	3,90	3,10	2,68	2,84	3,55	3,21	4,31	1,52	12
O-phosph (mg/l)	1,38	0,28	0,55	0,46	0,64	0,18	0,46	0,55	0,28	0,18	0,18	0,18	0,44	1,38	0,18	12

Year	1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N	
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov					Dec
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	25	24	22	23	24	25	24	25	25	26	30	27	25	36	20	52
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	2,26	3,65	1,66	4,34	5,44	3,45	22,11	3,72	6,20	3,84	5,09	5,23	5,58	22,11	1,66	12
	O-phosph (mg/l)	0,18	0,09	0,09	0,18	0,18	0,28	0,09	0,28	0,18	0,18	0,37	0,18	0,19	0,37	0,09	12

Table 4.19. Concentrations of available parameters of water quality at sampling station upstream of confluence with Bosna River

Year		1996												Mean Value		N	
PARAMETERS	Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)									23	26	22	20	20	22	26	20	5
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N									3,20		2,80		3,00	3,20	2,80	2
O-phosph (mg/l)										0,28		0,28		0,28	0,28	0,28	2
Year		1997												Mean Value		N	
PARAMETERS	Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)		28	23	21	22	26	27	23	24	24	24	27	32	25	32	21	12
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N		4,00		4,79		3,25		3,95		3,74		4,65	4,06	4,79	3,25	6
O-phosph (mg/l)			0,09		0,09		0,28		0,28		0,28		0,18	0,20	0,28	0,09	6

Table 4.20. Concentrations of available parameters of water quality at sampling station downstream of Slavonski Brod

Year		1996												Mean Value		N	
PARAMETERS	Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)					24	25	26	25	24	28	24	24	26	25	31	13	34
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N					2,79	4,53	3,78	3,71	3,00	2,62	2,92	3,60	3,36	4,53	2,62	8
O-phosph (mg/l)						0,64	0,28	0,18	0,55	0,28	0,28	0,28	0,18	0,33	0,64	0,18	8
Year		1997												Mean Value		N	
PARAMETERS	Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)		26	24	20	23	24	26	24	25	26	26	29	29	25	43	16	52
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	2,15	3,81	2,05	4,22	4,85	3,67	3,63	3,99	5,91	3,67	6,02	5,16	4,09	6,02	2,05	12
O-phosph (mg/l)		0,09	0,09	0,09	0,18	0,28	0,28	0,18	0,18	0,18	0,37	0,64	0,18	0,23	0,64	0,09	12

Table 4.21. Concentrations of available parameters of water quality at sampling station - upstream of Slavonski Brod

Year	1994												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)									32	23	24	26	32	23	3
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N								2,24		4,20	3,21	4,20	2,24	2
	O-phosph (mg/l)									1,66		0,28	0,97	1,66	0,28	2
Year	1995												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	26	22	23	23	23	31	27	20	24	22	25	25	31	20	12
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N		2,85			4,23		2,88		3,14		3,31	4,23	2,85	6
	O-phosph (mg/l)	0,55		0,28			0,56		0,55		0,46		0,43	0,55	0,10	6
Year	1996												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	25	25	23	22	24	22	26	23	23	20	23	23	26	20	12
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N		3,35			3,10		2,94		2,96		3,25	3,83	2,94	6
	O-phosph (mg/l)	1,29		0,64			0,28		0,18		0,28		0,54	1,29	0,18	6

Year	1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N	
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov					Dec
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	24	25	21	20	23	27	31	26	28	20	28	24	25	31	20	12
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)		3,77		3,54		4,12		3,73		4,05		4,23	3,91	4,23	3,54	6
	O-phosph (mg/l)		0,18		0,09		0,28		0,18		0,37		0,09	0,20	0,37	0,09	6

Table 4.22. Concentrations of available parameters of water quality at sampling station downstream of confluence with Vrbas

Year	1994												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)									36	25	25	27	43	23	10
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N								2,42	4,10	4,31	3,61	4,31	2,42	3
	O-phosph (mg/l)									2,79	0,46	0,18	1,14	2,79	0,18	3
Year	1995												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	24	33	24	23	27	29	24	24	26	24	24	26	47	19	48
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	3,02	3,26	2,67	3,11	4,55	4,75	3,12	2,94	3,11	2,68	3,29	4,75	2,37	12
	O-phosph (mg/l)		0,46	0,28	0,46	0,10	0,46	0,55	0,37	0,55	0,37	0,18	0,40	0,55	0,10	12
Year	1996												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	24	24	24	26	26	25	25	26	34	28	33	26	54	20	50
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	3,31	3,57	3,06	4,23	4,68	3,64	3,91	3,21	2,74	3,32	3,53	4,68	2,74	12
	O-phosph (mg/l)		0,46	0,55	0,55	0,74	0,28	0,37	0,37	0,28	0,28	0,18	0,45	1,10	0,18	12

Year		1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)		30	26	22	28	24	25	24	24	26	25	32	27	47	19	52	
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	2,29	3,79	3,13	3,31	4,97	4,19	3,51	4,03	6,23	4,29	4,32	4,41	6,23	2,29	12	
O-phosph (mg/l)		0,18	0,09	0,09	0,18	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,18	0,46	0,37	0,37	0,18	0,46	0,09	12	

Year		1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)		23	23	24	22	25	29	22	26	24	27	30	26	25	36	19	52
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	2,32	3,22	2,20	3,23	4,59	4,70	3,78	4,57	8,27	4,26	4,20	5,14	4,27	8,27	2,32	12
O-phosph (mg/l)		0,18	0,18	0,09	0,18	0,18	0,09	0,09	0,18	0,55	0,09	0,09	0,18	0,17	0,55	0,09	12

Table 4.24. Concentrations of available parameters of water quality at sampling station downstream of confluence with Una

Year	1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N		
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov					Dec	
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)																	
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)		2,19			1,91	3,17						1,99		2,49	3,19	1,91	6
	O-phosph (mg/l)		0,23			0,25	0,23						0,20		0,39	0,84	0,20	6
	Pfosph (mgP/l)		0,13			0,11	0,15						0,08		0,19	0,39	0,08	5

Table 4.25. Concentrations of available parameters of water quality at sampling station upstream of confluence with Una

Year		1996												Mean Value		N	
PARAMETERS	Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)																	
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	1,78	2,24	2,01	1,88	2,04	1,95	2,23	2,03	2,97	2,29	2,02	1,94	2,12	3,19	1,19	42
O-phosph (mg/l)		0,28	0,40	0,39	0,39	0,50	0,41	0,22	0,35	0,51	0,34	0,24	0,20	0,35	0,75	0,07	42
Phosph (mgP/l)		0,22	0,19	0,17	0,16	0,22	0,27	0,14	0,18	0,20	0,20	0,15	0,12	0,18	0,40	0,07	42
Year		1997												Mean Value		N	
PARAMETERS	Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)																	
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	2,47	2,37	2,60	2,11	2,60	2,93	1,85	2,61	1,62	2,69	2,83	2,18	2,39	3,88	0,73	40
O-phosph (mg/l)		0,39	0,28	0,59	0,66	0,45	0,41	0,43	0,72	0,33	0,89	0,53	0,22	0,50	1,44	0,14	40
Phosph (mgP/l)		0,17	0,14	0,26	0,29	0,23	0,21	0,25	0,27	0,19	0,38	0,23	0,13	0,23	0,58	0,05	40

Year	1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov				
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	1,77	2,43	3,43		5,96	3,52		2,76	1,61	1,58	3,72	1,79	3,08	5,60	1,61	10
O-phosph (mg/l)	0,23	0,18	0,30		0,14	0,57		0,70	0,66	1,13	0,19	0,20	0,51	1,28	0,14	10
Phosph (mgP/l)	0,09	0,10	0,15		0,27	0,20		0,26	0,28	0,40	0,20	0,14	0,23	0,46	0,09	10

Year	1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov				
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	2,99	2,81	2,71	2,60	2,79	3,22	2,64	3,07	2,38	3,57	2,81	2,40	2,86	4,94	1,12	41
O-phosph (mg/l)	0,57	0,46	0,53	0,62	0,60	0,61	0,85	1,16	0,55	1,04	0,82	0,35	0,68	2,10	0,18	41
Phosph (mgP/l)	0,23	0,20	0,23	0,29	0,17	0,43	0,39	0,41	0,26	0,41	0,33	0,16	0,29	0,72	0,04	41

Year		1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)		9,8	17	17	17	19	28	20	23	20	22	22	16	19	42	4,9	52
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	N	5,03	3,73	3,94	4,89	7,29	4,68	4,66	4,04	4,46	5,17	5,14	3,14	4,68	7,25	3,14	12
O-phosph (mg/l)		0,10	0,13	0,15	0,15	0,11	0,17	0,36	0,96	0,18	0,28	0,12	0,09	0,23	0,96	0,09	12

Table 4.29. Concentrations of available parameters of water quality at sampling station Jankomir

Year	1994												Mean Value	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	July	June	May	April	March	Feb	Jan	Mean Value	Max	Min	N
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov																	
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	8,9	8,9	15	12	11	16	23	13	12	40	8,8	14	15	124	5,1	52												
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	2,54	2,97	2,52	2,03	1,81	2,64	7,48	1,16	3,42	5,66	2,72	2,32	3,18	7,48	1,62	12												
	O-phosph (mg/l)	0,46	0,46	0,13	0,03	0,08	0,1	0,12	0,24	0,33	0,01	0,07	0,12	0,18	0,46	0,01	12												
Year	1995																												
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N													
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	14	16	13	13	15	16	16	12	11	12	10	13	31	6,1	52													
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	6,92	3,93	4,72	2,72	2,85	4,16	3,85	3,32	1,84	5,24	4,24	3,77	6,52	1,43	12													
	O-phosph (mg/l)	0,08	0,11	0,07	0,05	0,26	0,12	0,12	0,06	0,03	0,07	0,05	0,09	0,26	0,03	12													
Year	1996																												
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N													
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	9,3	10	12	16	11	15	12	11	10	11	10	12	40	5,2	51													
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	4,32	5,86	5,14	3,32	3,41	2,12	0,50	3,94	3,43	2,26	4,82	3,47	5,86	0,50	12													
	O-phosph (mg/l)	0,05	0,57	0,04	0,06	0,23	0,05		0,09	0,11	0,05	0,08	0,14	0,57	0,04	11													

Year		1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec					
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	7,3	5,5	12	13	12	21	15	16	13	18	17	15	14	26	3,5	52	
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	4,72	2,92	3,02	3,95	6,46	2,98	4,33	2,33	3,54	2,84	4,03	2,52	3,64	6,46	2,33	12	
O-phosph (mg/l)	0,09	0,07	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,15	0,10	0,65	0,38	0,13	0,06	0,08	0,16	0,65	0,05	12	

Year	1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov				
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	8,6	4,2	11	19	13	21	16	18	12	17	17	15	15	47	3,5	52
Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	3,82	3,72	3,01	4,25	5,27	2,55	3,54	1,98	3,35	3,91	4,33	2,32	2,32	5,27	1,98	12
O-phosph (mg/l)	0,09	0,09	0,13	0,05	0,05	0,13	0,09	0,76	0,29	0,23	0,03	0,06	0,06	0,76	0,03	12

Year	1997															
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min	N
COD-Cr(mgO ₂ /l)	6,4	10	10	8,2	9,1	11	7,7	6,9	13	16	8,6	10	9,8	21	2,3	50
Inorg.N (mgN/l)	2,81	2,99	2,91	3,52	3,23	2,64	1,68	1,29	1,68	1,14	1,29	1,80	2,20	3,81	0,73	50
O-phosph (mg/l)	0,21	0,22	0,36	0,16	0,20	0,15	0,43	0,13	0,31	0,22	0,20	0,27	0,23	0,50	0,04	50

Year	1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N	
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov					Dec
	COD-Cr(mgO ₂ /l)	8,6	12	11	11	11	11	7,8	6,1	10,2	9,9	14	11	10	27	2,5	50
	Inorg. N (mgN/l)	2,71	2,89	3,21	3,42	2,34	1,78	1,19	1,68	1,14	1,14	1,30	1,80	2,20	3,81	0,73	50
	O-phosph (mg/l)	0,21	0,20	0,38	0,14	0,19	0,44	0,11	0,31	0,33	0,33	0,19	0,27	0,24	0,68	0,03	50

Year	1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N	
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov					Dec
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	5,9	15	7,3	6,2	8,1	12	11	9,5	12	13	9,2	13	10	31	1,5	50
	Inorg.N (mgN/l)	3,21	2,99	3,11	3,02	3,33	2,24	1,58	1,29	1,48	1,70	1,29	1,24	2,20	3,81	0,73	50
	O-phosph (mg/l)	0,20	0,20	0,30	0,11	0,18	0,18	0,47	0,12	0,29	0,29	0,19	0,25	0,23	0,53	0,01	50

Year	1997												N				
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min
	COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	5,4	6,4	9,0	8,3	11	8,5	9,3	12	7,8	6,2	8,0	9,0	8,4	12	5,4	12
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	3,06	2,27	1,92	1,70	1,90	1,70	1,90	2,30	1,75	1,02	0,61	0,080	1,74	3,06	0,61	12
	Phosph.(mgP/l)	0,11	0,12	0,12	0,16	0,12	0,09	0,07	0,30	0,08	0,16	0,06	0,07	0,12	0,30	0,06	12
	O-phosph (mgP/l)	0,04	0,12	0,03	0,086	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,07	0,04	0,05	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,12	0,03	12

Year	1997												Mean Value	Max	Min	N
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov				
COD-Cr(mgO2/l)	17	8,1	8,6	22	11	8,3	6,7	4,8	9,2	12	7,4	11	10	33	3,6	24
Inorg.N (mgN/l)	2,98	3,11	3,32	3,49	3,03	2,88	1,78	1,80	2,18	0,84	1,29	1,54	2,32	4,31	0,74	24
O-phosph (mg/l)	0,18	0,21	0,22	0,11	0,18	0,17	0,35	0,14	0,31	0,28	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,42	0,09	24

Year	1997												N				
	PARAMETERS	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		Dec	Mean Value	Max	Min
	COD-Cr(mgO ₂ /l)	5,2	6,0	7,4	5,6	14	8,7	9,5	13	12	5,1	6,0	6,4	8,2	14	5,1	12
	Inorg+Org (mgN/l)	2,42	2,18	1,98	1,61	1,90	1,45	2,07	1,65	1,50	1,76	1,87	2,42	1,90	2,42	1,45	12
	Phosph.(mgP/l)	0,10	0,06	0,16	0,10	0,16	0,05	0,05	0,10	0,17	0,13	0,02	0,05	0,10	0,17	0,02	12
	O-phosph (mgP/l)	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,04	0,07	0,01	12

Annexes

- 1. Index of Water Quality and Discharge Records**
- 2. Summary of Simultaneous Data on Water and Sediment Discharge and Water Quality**
- 3. Hydrological Data**

Annex 1.

Index of Water Quality and Discharge Records

Annex 2.

Summary of Simultaneous Data on Water and Sediment Discharge and Water Quality

Annex 3.

Hydrological Data

**Stage–discharge relation
(rating curve)**

Hydrographs for 1994-1996*

*Verified data for 1997 still does not exist

Table 3 Hydrographs for 1994-1996*

River	Hydrological station	Year		
		1994	1995	1996
Sava	Jesenice	+	+	+
	Podsused	+	+	+
	Zagreb	+	+	(.)
	Rugvica	+	+	(.)
Drava	Botovo	+	+	+
	Terezino Polje	+	+	+
	Donji Miholjac	+	+	+
	Belisce	(.)	(.)	(.)

(.) – stage

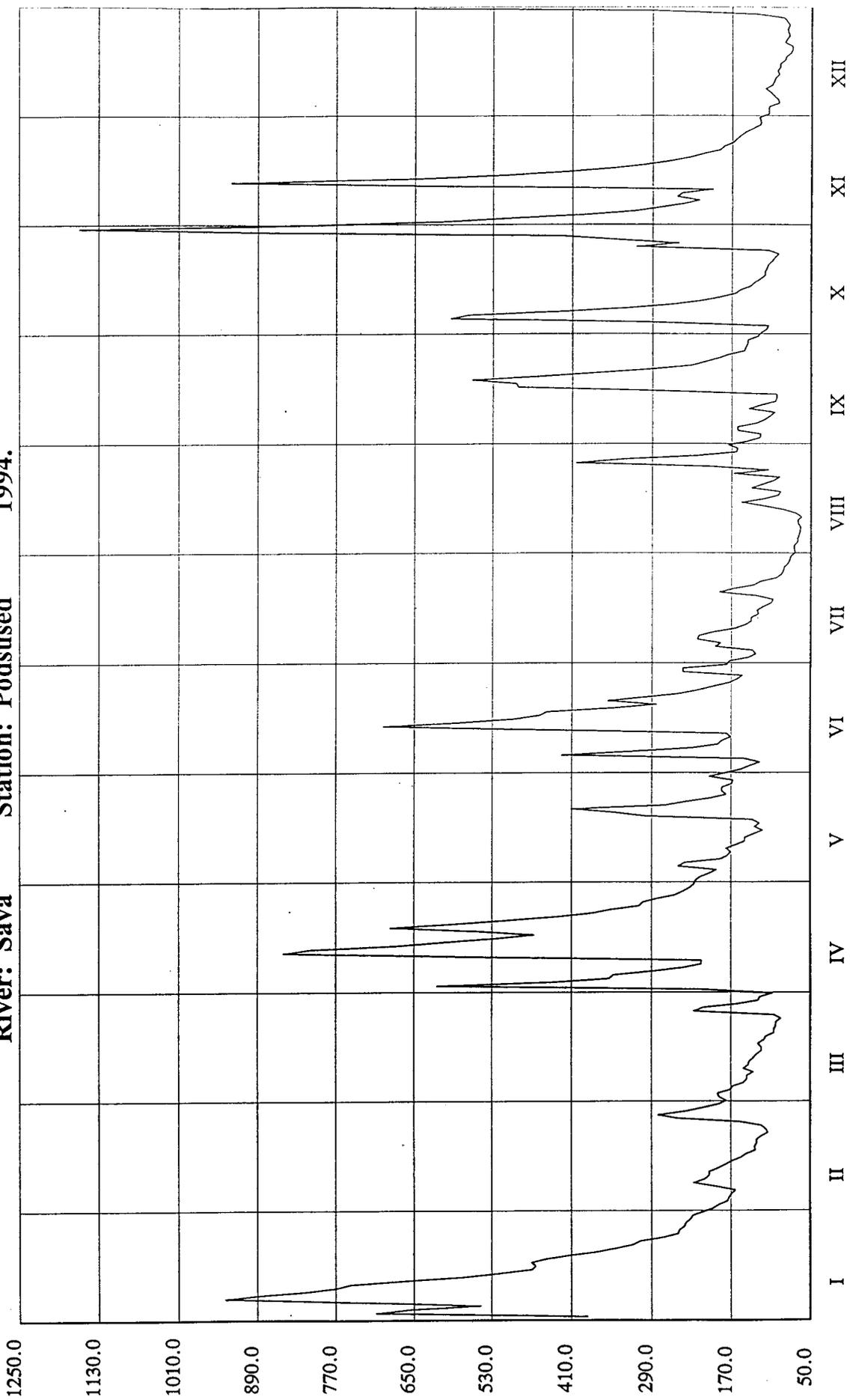
* – verified data for 1997 still does not exist

HYDROGRAPH

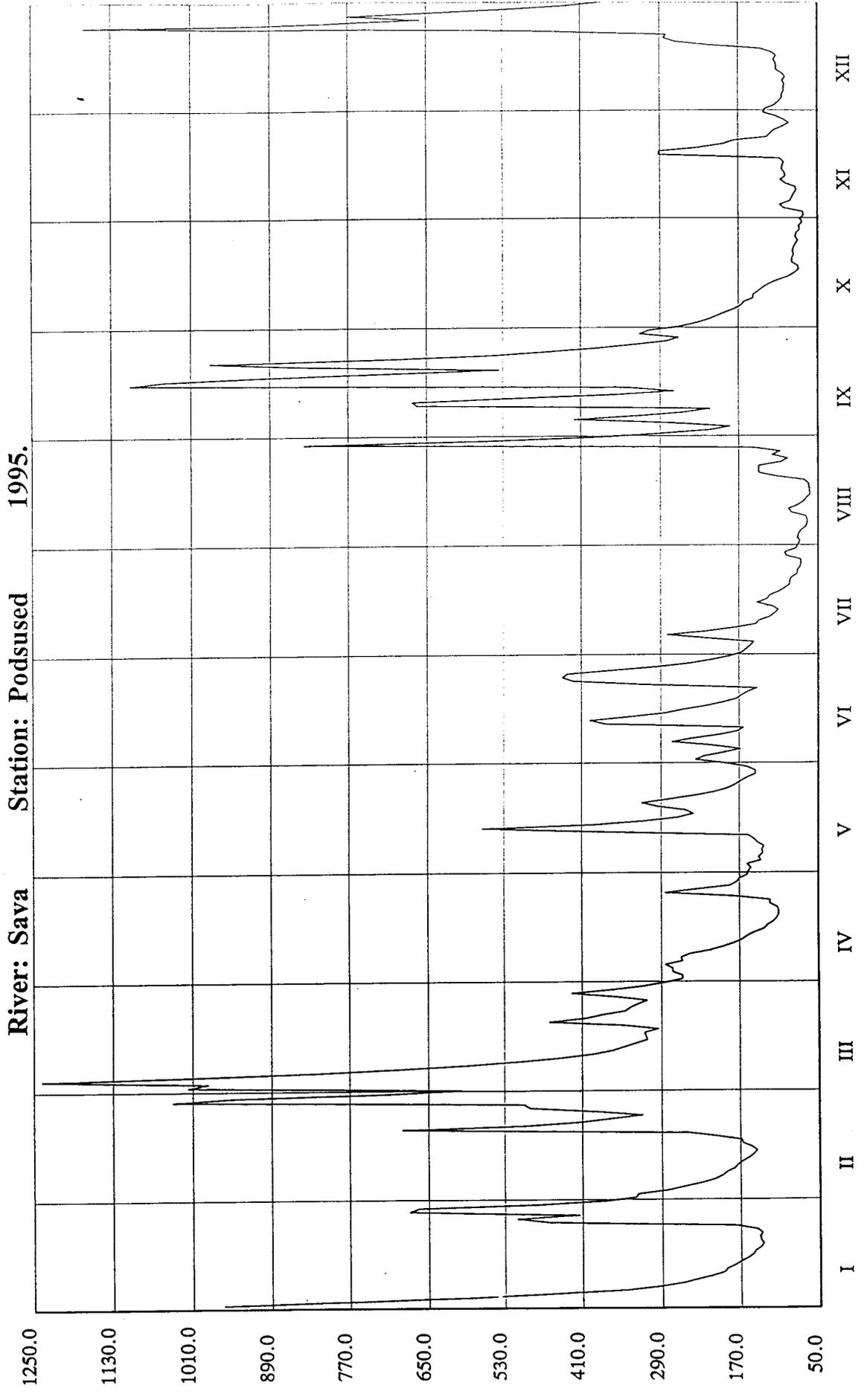
1994.

Station: Podused

River: Sava



HYDROGRAPH
Station: Podsused 1995.

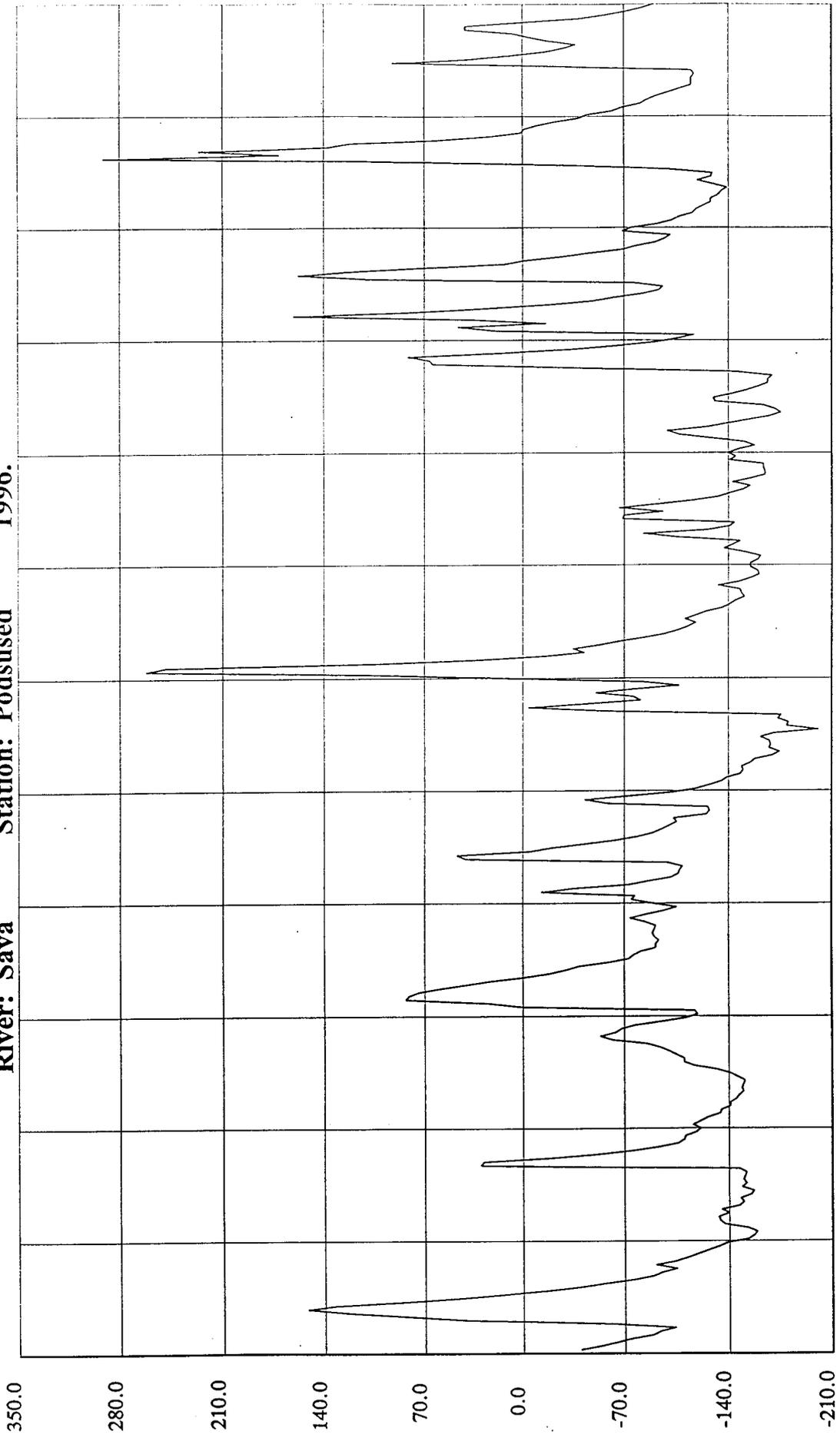


LEVEL GRAPH

1996.

Station: Podsused

River: Sava

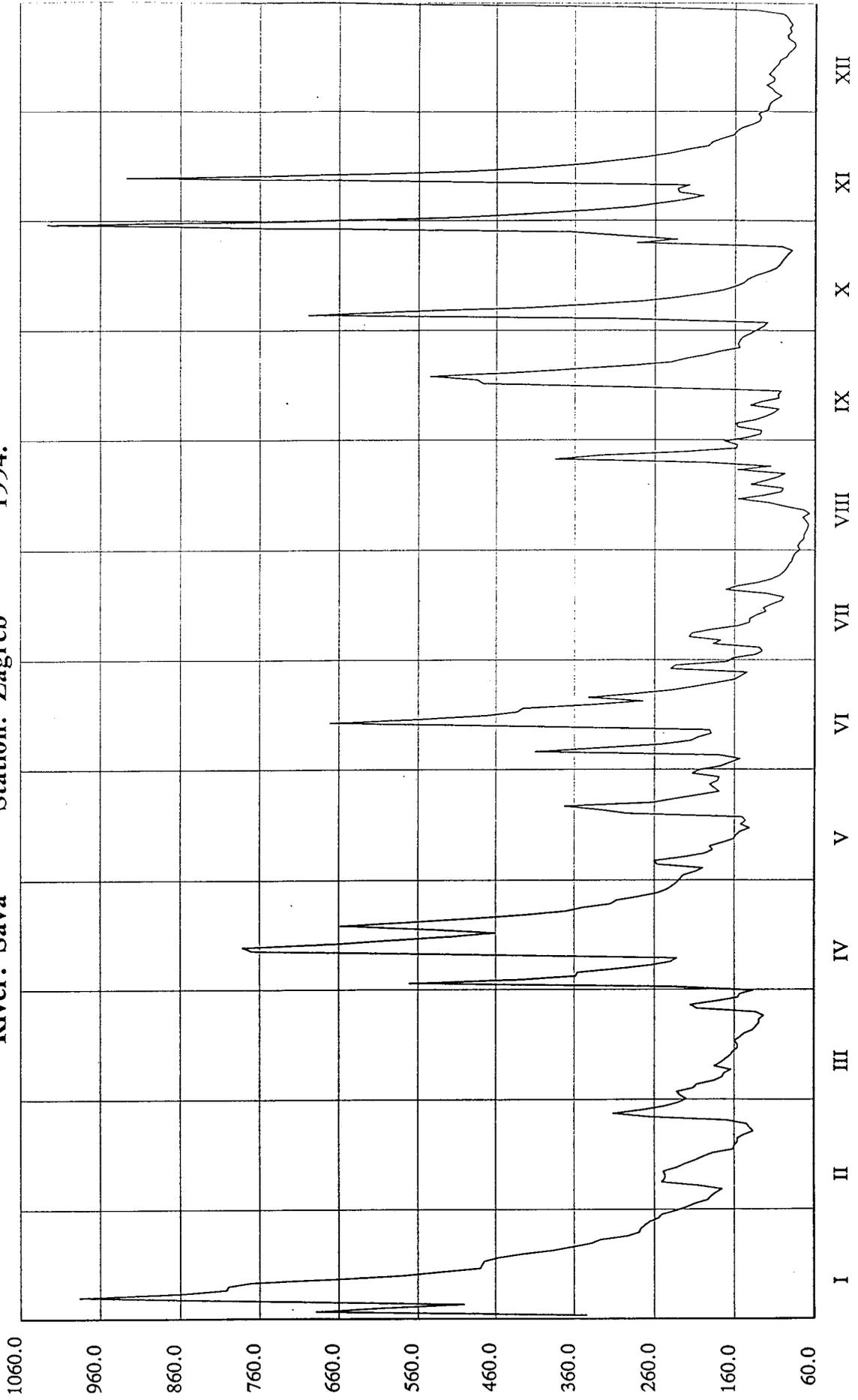


HYDROGRAPH

1994.

Station: Zagreb

River: Sava

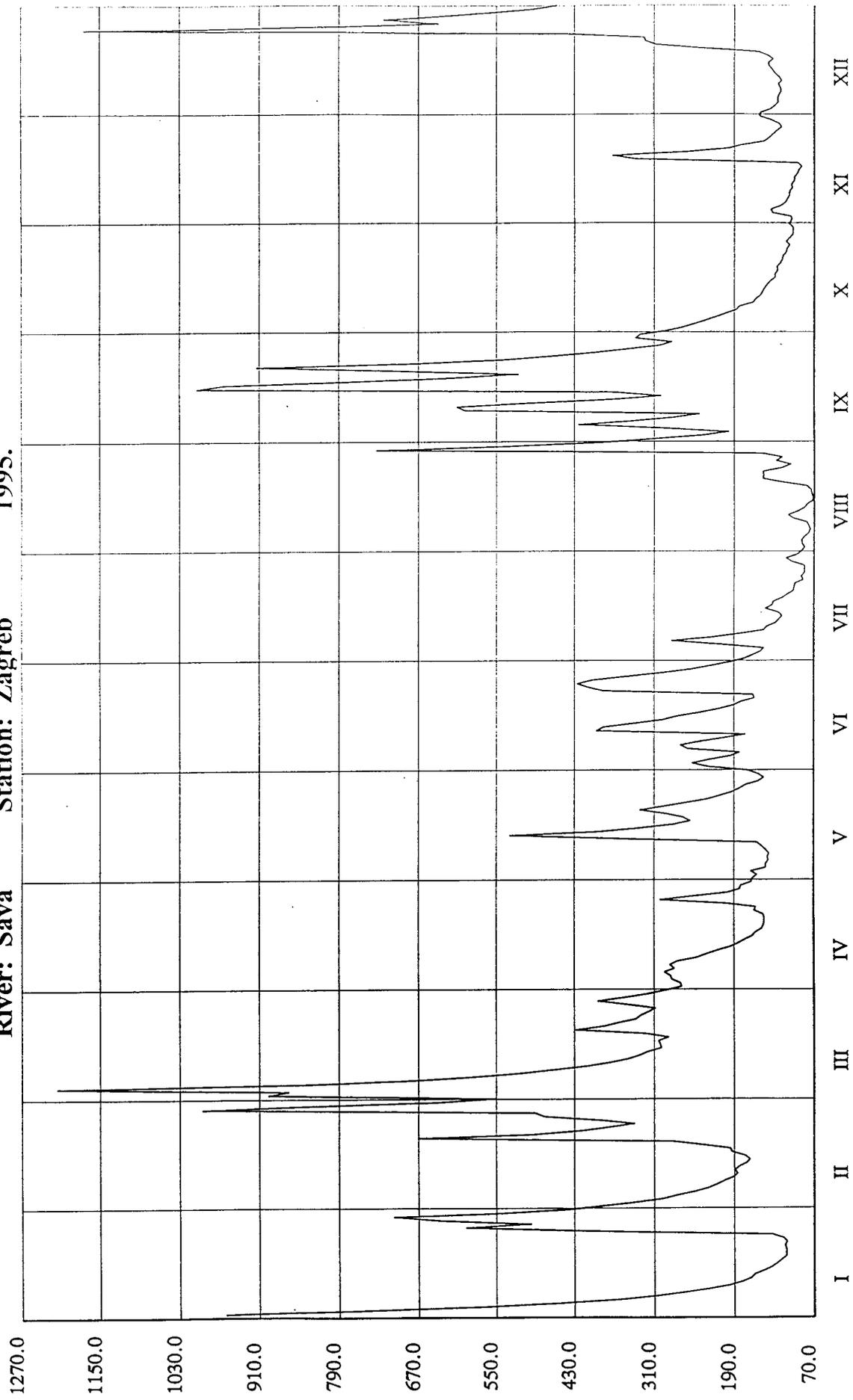


HYDROGRAPH

1995.

Station: Zagreb

River: Sava

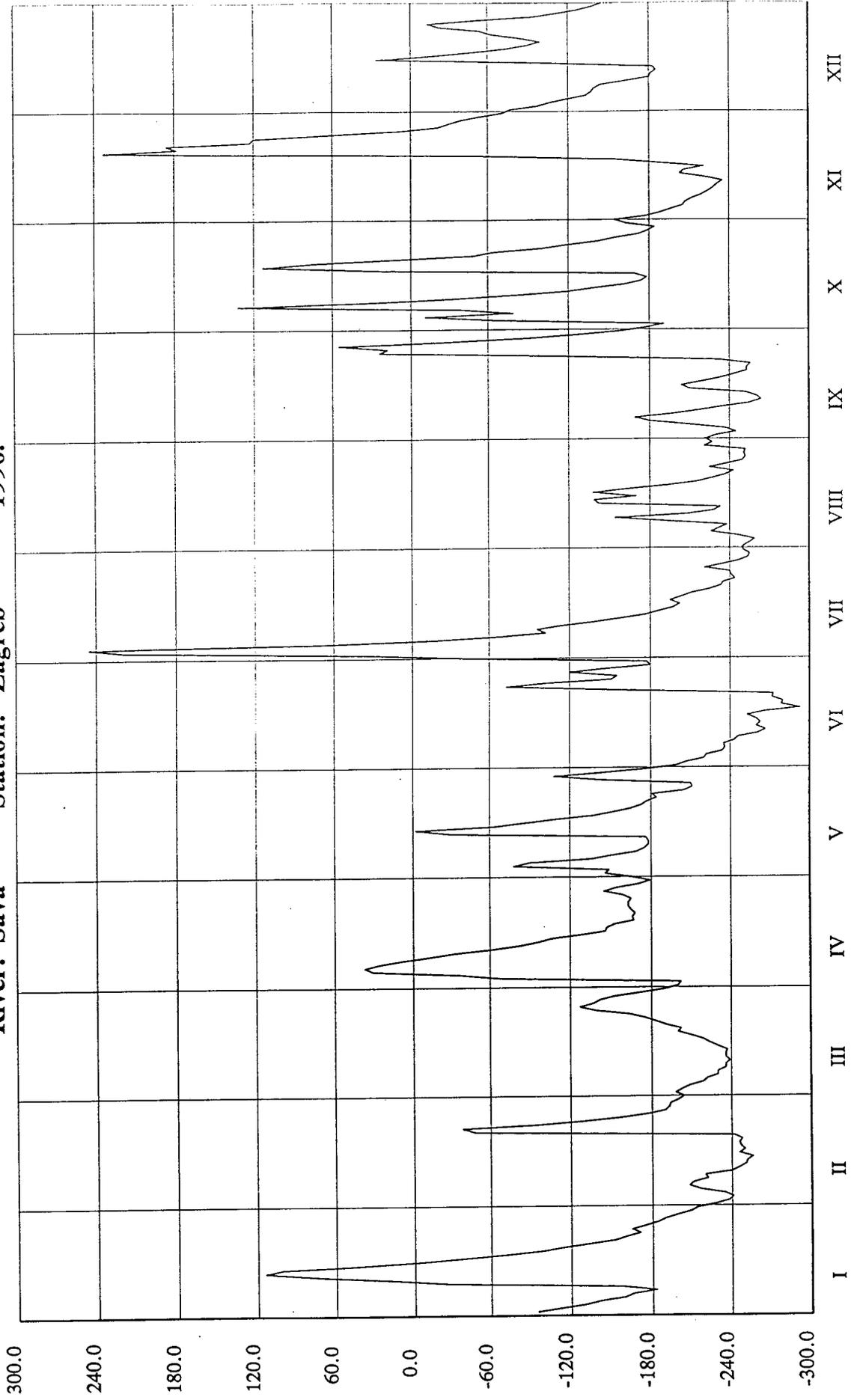


LEVEL GRAPH

1996.

Station: Zagreb

River: Sava



Sediment Discharges

Suspended Sediment Concentration

Table 6 **Suspended sediment concentration**

River	Hydrological station	Year		
		1994	1995	1996
Sava	Podsused	+	+	+
	Rugvica	+	+	+
	Jasenovac	-	-	-
	Slavonski Brod	+	+	+
Drava	Botovo	+	+	+
	Terezino Polje	+	+	+
	Donji Miholjac	+	+	+

Part D

Water Environmental Engineering

Annexes

- 1. Projects Recommended for the Reduction of Water Pollution**
- 2. The Ongoing and Planned Projects**

List of Tables

Table 1.1.	The summary of the number of recommended projects
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Table 3.4.	The summary of recommended projects for industrial hot spots
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Table 4.1.	The expected effect of measures for reduction of BOD and COD on municipal hot spots
Table 4.2.	The expected effect of measures for reduction of BOD and COD on industrial hot spots
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List of Abbreviations on Water Environmental Engineering

m³/s	cubic meters per second
t/y	tones per year
p.e.	population equivalent
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
COD	chemical oxygen demand

Glossary on Water Environmental Engineering

Aquifers	Permeable geological formation of water-bearing rock, sand, soil or gravel which can supply water in usable quantities, for example to wells and springs
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	A measure of the quantity of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of carbonaceous and nitrogenous compounds in a specified time, at a specified temperature and under specified conditions
Chemical Oxygen Demand	A measure of the quantity of oxygen used in the chemical oxidation of compounds in a specified time, at a specified temperature and under specified conditions
Denitrification	The process whereby nitrate is successively reduced to nitrogen, facilitated by bacteria in the presence of a carbon source and other nutrients
Discharge	The flow rate of a fluid at a given instant expressed as volume per unit of time
Emission limit	A numerical limit set on the emissions of a substance from a source
Goals	Used as a synonym for objectives or aims
Hazardous substances	Substances which have adverse impacts on living organisms, e.g. toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic, harmful for the environment
Hot Spot	A local land area, stretch of surface water or specific aquifers which is subject to excessive pollution and which requires specific action to prevent or reduce the degradation caused
Integrated water management	A participatory planning, decision making and implementation process that takes into account the specific water quality and quantity requirements of all users and uses
Landfill	Disposal of solid waste materials at land based sites
Penalty	A punishment (e.g. sum of money) for the violation of a law, rule of contract
Polluter Pays Principle	Principle that the polluter should carry the costs of the measures required to diminish or clean up pollution
Pollution	The discharge, directly or indirectly, of compounds from sources into the environment in such quantity as to pose risks to human health, living resources or to aquatic ecosystems, damage to amenities, or interference with other legitimate uses of water

1.2. Measures for Reduction of Water Pollution

There are 64 projects recommended as measures for reduction of water pollution. Two of them are non-structural projects, whereas all others are structural projects. The total investment costs are estimated at cca. 664 millions US\$. The summary of number of recommended projects taking into account the type of projects and main river basins in Croatia is given in table below:

Table 1.1. Summary of the number of recommended projects

River Basin	Municipal hot spots		Industrial hot spots		Agricultural hot spots		Dump sites	
	Ongoing	Planned	Ongoing	Planned	Ongoing	Planned	Ongoing	Planned
Sava	6	17	2	2	2	1	2	5
Drava	4	14	-	2	-	-	-	7
Total	10	31	2	4	2	1	2	12
	41		6		3		14	

1.3. Expected Regional and Transboundary Effects of Actual and Planned Measures

Due to the lack of data in project files it is impossible to quantify exactly the expected amount of reduction of nutrient emissions, hazardous substances, microbiological contamination and adverse environmental effects of recommended projects. Moreover, the difficulty in estimation of expected effects is also due to lack of such analysis in project documentation. Nevertheless, it is important to emphasize that all recommended projects in case of their realization will be of great importance for the improvement of water quality and environment itself.

2. National Targets and Instruments for Reduction of Water Pollution

2.1. Actual State of and Foreseeable Trends in Water Management With Respect to Water Pollution Control

Nowadays, the water management in Croatia is put into accordance with the new economic conditions such as concessions and market-oriented economy as well as with financial possibilities (war damages, privatization, recession, etc.). The plans for realization of water management activities are still prepared in old manner because numerous legal acts are still in preparation. The lack of finances causes that only minor projects for water pollution reduction are carried out without any important effects on improvement of water quality. New State plan for Water Protection should regulate the activities on water protection on rational and more effective manner. Moreover, it is necessary to improve the monitoring of waters and wastewater and arrange these actions in accordance with international agreements and with ratified international conventions.

Generally, major problems of water management concerning water pollution reduction are:

1. the financial basis does not allow the full implementation of measures for water pollution reduction although the willingness and awareness in public opinion exist;
2. there are still numerous sewerage systems and wastewater treatment plants that have to be built;
3. inappropriate functioning of existing sewerage systems and wastewater treatment plants in many causes;
4. the lack of various minor legal acts where the definitions of measures and activities for water pollution control have to take place;
5. incorrect implementation of existing laws in practice;
6. the missing of research activities and qualitative studies as a basis for design;
7. the lack of unique database for polluters, treatment facilities and water quality.

The water pollution in the Danube River basin covered by the country is caused from the municipal and industrial point sources and agriculture and dumpsites diffuse sources. The inappropriate condition of the existing wastewater treatment plants and the lack of the treatment plants for some cities cause the deterioration of water quality from municipalities. The lack of pretreatment facilities causes the pollution of watercourses from industrial sources. The agricultural activity by inappropriate use of fertilizers also contributes to the water pollution. Finally, the inadequate dumpsites also affect the quality of the groundwater resources, as well as surface water quality.

2.2. National Targets for Water Pollution Reduction

The legislation concerning water pollution control has a long tradition in Republic of Croatia. The first act was the Water Rights Act, passed by the Parliament of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia on December 31, 1891. Already in this document the water protection from pollution was present together with other issues of water management.

Nowadays the main document of water management in Croatia is the Water Act passed by the Parliament in 1995. This document defines the following issues: water management, protection from harmful effect of water, water protection from pollution, water use and utilization, conditions and methods of conducting water management activities, and other issues of importance for ensuring of uniform water regime.

The basic principles mentioned in the Water Act are the following:

1. Water is irreplaceable precondition for life and activity. It is the duty of all persons to protect carefully its quality, and use it sparingly and rationally under equal conditions determined by the law;
2. The water management is based on the principle of integrity of the water system and on the principle of sustainable development which meet the needs of the present generation without threatening the right and possibilities of future generation to meet their needs;
3. The territorial water management units are the water basins and catchment areas. The borders of existing administrative-territorial units (such as counties, etc.) cannot be obstacles for integrated water management in such areas;
4. In preparing and adopting of plans which are the basis of water management, the starting point is the obligation of integrated environmental protection and achieving of general and economic development of the Republic of Croatia;
5. For water use exceeding the limits of permissible general use, as well as for any deterioration of water quality, a compensation shall be paid in proportion to the benefit gained, or to the degree and extent of the impact on water quality;
6. The regulations defining the tasks and duties for investments in improvement of the water system shall also define the sources of financing.

The water protection from pollution is carried out in order to protect the environment, lives and health of people, and to provide the use of water for different purposes. The water pollution control is conducted through monitoring of water quality and through the sources of pollution. Furthermore, the actions such as prevention, restriction and even prohibition of activities which may have the negative impact on water quality and the state of environment also play important role to protect and improve the quality of water and environment itself.

The water protection in Croatia is conducted according to the State Plan for Water Protection from Pollution. This plan is brought in order to protect water ecosystems and it defines the following issues:

- monitoring of water quality and related research;
- the categorization of water;
- the measures for water protection from pollution;
- the measures in case of accidents;
- the plan for building a wastewater treatment plants and description of financing mechanism;
- description of duties and responsibilities of authorities.

The State Plan for Water Protection from Pollution emphasizes the obligation from international agreements such as the Danube River Protection Convention, the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, Mediterranean Action Plan, The Environmental Program for The Danube River Basin, etc. Furthermore, the obligations from bilateral agreements with neighboring countries are also defined in this document.

The main aim of the State Plan for Water Protection from Pollution is to ensure the water management based on the principle of integrity of the water system and on the principle of sustainable development. Other defined principles in this Plan are the principle of prevention, the principle of monitoring of pollution, the principle of use of the best suitable technologies, and the principle “polluters pay”. Finally, the document emphasizes the need for constant exchange of information about the water quality with neighboring countries.

The State Plan describes the measures for water pollution control, the targets of the measures and schedule for implementation of these measures.

The targets of the measures are the following:

- preservation of the water resources which are still clean, as an upstream parts of rivers and as a groundwater. These resources necessary belong to the first category of water quality according to the existing categorization of water;
- stopping the further degradation of water quality, which can be achieved through the implementation of the measures in medium and long-term periods;
- restoration or removals of the sources of pollution are priorities as on existing or planned drinking water sources, as on other places where the water is used for different purposes (industry, agriculture, fishery, recreation, etc.). On these spots water is ranked to the second or third category according to the categorization standards.
- strengthening of the monitoring over the sources of pollution and possible accidents is prior task in short-term period. By strengthening the monitoring it will be possible to make the database for water pollution control and accidental emergency warning system.

Measures for water protection from pollution can be divided into administrative measures, and measures for conservation of water quality.

The administrative measures are:

- making the water management plans for water basins and catchment areas which consist of estimation of critical amount of pollution together with solutions for reduction of pollution;
- changing and improving the existing water management licenses for discharge of wastewater in order to achieve the defined goals;
- permanent supervision of legislation for water pollution control and putting them into accordance with the defined measures for water pollution reduction
- making the technical documentation for conduction of the measures for water protection from pollution;
- restoring the information system for the data about the state of environment.

The measures for conservation of water quality are:

- ban of building on the areas where direct treat to the quality of water exists, specially on significant places where surface water and groundwater is used for water supply;
- restriction and prohibition of building on specially protected areas and valuable aquatic ecosystems (national parks, parks of nature, etc.)
- restriction on small watercourses and carst regions where wastewater discharges can have a negative impacts on water quality even if the application of the measures for water pollution control take place;
- ban of discharge of hazardous substances which are defined in Ordinance on maximum allowed concentrations of hazardous substances in water
- increase of the capacities of recipients by building appropriate facilities

The measures for reduction and stopping of water pollution are:

- planning, reconstruction and building the sewage systems;
- planning, reconstruction and building the wastewater treatment plants;
- reduction of pollution from different technological processes and adaptation of systems in accordance to prescribed maximum allowed concentrations;

- replacement of the technologies where hazardous substances exist with better and cleaner technologies;
- introduction of the measures for water pollution reduction from agriculture together with acceptable use of fertilizers;
- arrangement of erosion areas and stopping erosion processes by building the regulation facilities and by forestation;
- building of appropriate dump sites;
- restoration of existing dump sites, specially on the places where the threat for valuable groundwater and surface water resources exist (potable water);
- restoration of sources of pollution on seacoast that cause the limited use of sea for various purposes (fishery, recreation, and tourism).

2.3. Technical Regulations and Guidelines

National targets and instruments for reduction of water pollution are defined by Water Act (1995) and by numerous other technical regulations. For instance, these documents are the Ordinance on Water Classification, which is brought in June 1998, as well as the Ordinance about Hazardous Substances in Waters. Furthermore, the State plan for Water Protection and other regional development plans also define the instrument and targets to meet water pollution reduction on national level. All these documents are based on the standards for recipient, although the Water Act foresees the definition of effluent standards. Moreover, the several important technical regulations are still being prepared in order to achieve the criterion defined in EU directives for water quality.

Several documents issued by authorities serve as an instrument for water pollution reduction. These documents are water management conditions, water management approvals, water management permits and permit ordinances.

They are issued either by the Water State Directorate or Croatian Waters (the firm responsible for carrying out water management activities) or county offices in accordance with Croatian Waters. The main aim of these water-related documents is to secure the uniform water regime and to establish water management in accordance with the Water Act. Therefore, these administrative arrangements must be realized when some facilities exist which can have an impact on water regime. More sophisticated cases require the environmental impact assessments.

The water management terms determine the conditions to be met by the documentation for construction of new and reconstruction of existing structures, and for regional and detailed geological research works, as well as other works, which are not regarded as construction, that may permanently, periodically or temporarily affect the water regime.

The legal entity or physical person which has obtained the water management terms must, before the start of construction or other works, apply for the water management approval from the relevant body. The water management approval confirms that the documentation for construction or other works is prepared in accordance with the water management terms.

The water management permit regulates the permission for water use and defines the purpose, location, method, conditions and extent of water use and discharging of treated and untreated water, hazardous and other substances that may pollute or contaminate water. The water management permit is required for water use and discharging of wastewater in connection with industrial and other activities, and with other activities involving water intake and use and discharging of wastewater. The permit ordinance is a document issued along with the water management permit in order to adjust the behavior and activities of the permit holder with the conditions and responsibilities resulting therefrom.

