



Imisijski monitoring podtalnice kot vira pitne vode – fitofarmacevtska sredstva na vodnem viru Vrbanski plato v Mariboru

Vesna SMAKA-KINCL, Olga MRAVLJE

Mestna občina Maribor, Zavod za varstvo okolja, Slovenska ulica 40, SI-2000 Maribor

Človek na najrazličnejše načine vpliva na vodne sisteme, bodisi da vodo odvzema ali pa jo onesnažuje, torej vpliva na kakovost in količino vodnih virov. Stanje okolja, ki vključuje vodna telesa, tako podzemna kot površinska, je izredno pomembno tako za bodočo oskrbo z vodo kot tudi za splošno gospodarjenje z vodami. Prav tako predstavljajo nenadomestljiv element, ki podpira vse življenje, ne samo človeška, temveč tudi življenje rastlin in živali ter ekosistema kot celote. Dejstvo je, da npr. podzemna voda večinoma leži pod kmetijskimi zemljišči. V Evropski skupnosti leži 87 % podzemne vode pod kmetijskimi zemljišči in na našem območju ni nič drugače. Tako se srečujemo s povišanimi koncentracijami nitratov in pesticidov v podzemnih vodah.

V Evropski uniji so zaradi nevzdržnega poseganja v okolje, sprejeli direktivo o upravljanju z vodami (Directive 2000/60/EC of European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing for Community active in the field of water policy). Ne samo, da z njo pričakujejo ureditev na sedanjem območju držav Evropske skupnosti, temveč pričakujejo da tudi držve kandidatke spoštujejo zahteve te direktive. To pa nam po eni strani nalaga prilagoditev naše zakonodaje tej direktivi, po drugi strani pa tudi že pristop do konkretnih rešitev, zajetih v tej direktivi, in njihovega pravočasnega reševanja.

Za zagotovitev informacij o stanju podzemnih voda je Mestna občina Maribor v letu 2001 na podlagi rezultatov predhodnih imisijskih monitoringov in na podlagi Zakona o varstvu okolja, pričela z vzpostavitvijo podrobnejše in posebne mreže imisijskega monitoringa površinskih voda tal in podzemnih voda.

Razmišljanja o tem, da podtalnica Vrbanskega platoja in Dravskega polja ni skrb le Mestne občine Maribor, ampak vseh občin, ki se oskrbujejo iz sistema mariborskega vodovoda in tudi tistih, ki leže na varstvenih pasovih so nas vzpodbudila, da poiščemo rešitev in podlago za sanacijo ogroženega vodovarstvenega območja, iz katerega se napaja s pitno vodo širše območje severovzhodne Slovenije.

Po preliminarni analizi stanja na območju podzemnih voda mariborskega vodovoda in glede na Zakon o varstvu okolja smo zaključili, da je vladna uredba, s katero se določi status ogroženega okolja in režim celovite sanacije, primerna in edina zakonsko ustrezna metoda za izboljšanje kakovosti in varnosti podzemnih voda. Naloge in projekte sanacije vodnih virov sofinancirajo vse občine, ki se oskrbujejo s pitno vodo iz sistema mariborskega vodovoda.

ABSTRACT

Imission monitoring of underground water as the source of potable water – phytopharmaceuticals at the Vrbanski plato water source in Maribor

People impact water systems in various ways. They either draw or pollute water and in this way influence the quality and quantity of water sources. The state of the environment that includes underground and surface water bodies is highly important for future water supply as well as general water management. Besides, water is an irreplaceable component sustaining all forms of life: not only humans but also plants and animals as well as the ecosystem as a whole. It is a well-known fact that most of underground water is under agricultural land. In the European Union, 87% of underground water are under agricultural land. The situation in Slovenia is no different. Consequently, we are faced with increased concentrations of nitrates and pesticides in underground water.

Because of adverse activities affecting the environment the European Union adopted the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy). It is expected not only to regulate the issues in the territory of present Member States but also to be complied with by candidate countries. We are thus required, on one hand, to align our legislation with this directive, and on the other to tackle concrete issues from the directive and find timely solutions.

To provide information on the state of underground water the Municipality of Maribor began setting up a detailed and special network of immission monitoring of surface and underground water in 2001. The action was based on the results of previous immission monitoring and in compliance with the Environmental Protection Act.

Our belief that underground water of Urbanski plato and Dravsko polje does not concern only the Municipality of Maribor but all municipalities supplied by Mariborski vodovod (Maribor Waterworks) and those located in water protection zones resulted in our decision to find a solution and a basis for the remediation of the endangered area providing a wider region of north-eastern Slovenia with potable water.

After a preliminary analysis of the situation in the area of underground water pertaining to Maribor Waterworks, we have concluded that, in compliance with the Environmental Protection Act, a governmental decree defining the status of endangered environment and providing for an arrangement for a holistic remediation is a suitable and only legally feasible method for the improvement of quality and safety of underground water. Tasks and projects for the remediation of water sources will be co-financed by all municipalities using potable water from the Maribor water supply system.