Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name:	Aquanet Water and Wastewater II		
Project Number:	2012-0396		
Country:	Poland		
Project Description:	The project comprises measures to improve the quality and management of drinking water as well as the collection and treatment of wastewater in the City of Poznan, and surrounding municipalities ¹ .		
EIA required:	Yes, may be required for some schemes		
Project included in Carbon Foot	tprint Exercise ² : no		

(Details for projects included are provided in section: "EIB Carbon Footprint Exercise")

Summary of Environmental and Social Assessment, including key issues and overall conclusion and recommendation

The investments for waste water components included in the project will serve to meet the deadlines of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC). They will also help to meet national river quality objective (RQO) improvement targets set by the European Environment Agency, which are in line with the objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). Some schemes might fall under the EIA Directive 2011/92/EU. So far, none of the schemes currently under implementation or under preparation have required an EIA according to Annex II of that directive and the revised Polish regulation. For all of them, all relevant environmental permits have already been approved by the Regional Authority for the Environmental Protection (RDOS), the competent authority.

The requirements related to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), further to directive 2001/42/CE, are dealt with in the National Programme for Waste Water Treatment (KPOSK), which comprises all of the water and waste water projects to be co-financed by EU funds under the operational programme. These investments result from the regional/national or horizontal (sector based) strategies which are submitted to public consultation. Therefore, no further statement from the competent authority on the SEA is required.

Impact on Natura 2000 areas was also assessed. All declarations from the competent authority (RDOS) have been received together with the maps. For all cases, an absence of impact was confirmed by the competent authority.

But these environmental studies and Natura 2000 declarations are being reviewed by EU (DG Regio) in the process of Cohesion Fund attribution. The Bank will require all relevant documentation.

Whilst there may be some minor detrimental impacts during the construction and renovation of the sub-projects, the objective is that the net environmental and social impact of the programme as a whole should be positive. Benefits also include increased energy efficiency in waste water treatment and connection of 26,000 inhabitants to the waste water collection system and 7,500 inhabitants to the public water supply system.

¹ Mosina, Puszczkowo, Czerwonak, Lubon, Suchy Las, Murowana Goslina, Swarzedz, Kornik, Brodnica

² Only projects that meet the scope of the Pilot Exercise, as defined in the EIB draft Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: above 100,000 tons CO2e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tons CO2e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

<u>General</u>

There may be some negative impacts arising out of the construction process (demolition, excavation, erection and rehabilitation works), but most of these will remain temporary, and with careful management will be reduced or resolved. Furthermore, most of the components within the project will be built at or next to existing servitudes and structures. Finally, the components are generally of limited size.

Waste water components

All WWTP discharge has to be in full compliance with Polish Regulations (see table below). These values match those of the UWWT Directive (91/271/EC) except for the Biological Oxygen Demand, for which the limit of the Polish regulation (15 mg/l) is actually more stringent than in the Directive (25 mg/l).

	Parameter	EU UWWT Directive (91/271/EC) "Sensitive Areas"		Polish Regulation ³	
		Limit for discharge	Efficiency of the WWTP	Limit for discharge	Efficiency of the WWTP
1	Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	25 mgO ₂ /l	70-90%	15 mgO ₂ /l	90%
2	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	125 mgO ₂ /l	75%	125 mgO ₂ /l	75%
3	Nitrogen (tot-N)	10 mg/l	70-80%	10 mg/l	85%
4	Phosphorus (tot-P)	1 mg/l	80%	1 mg/l	90%
5	Suspended Solids (SS)	35 mg/l	90%	35 mg/l	90%

All discharges into surface water bodies are granted and monitored by authorities on regional level (Voidvodship).

Social Assessment

Social impacts during construction, demolition or rehabilitation works include the disruption to services, noise, temporary occupation of public or private space, traffic disruptions, and safety hazards. All these impacts will require project management measures to minimise the negative disturbances, inconveniences and impacts.

The waste water components will generally benefit public health, either by increasing or improving access to sanitation services for around 26,000 inhabitants, or by collecting and treating wastewater before discharging into receiving waters bodies and eventually into the Baltic Sea.

The drinking water components are scheduled to allow 7,500 inhabitants to get connected to public water supply.

AQUANET was the first company in Poland to create a Water Fund in 2004. Its task is to help the least well-off residents of the region to fulfil their financial obligations in virtue of water and sewage charges. This assistance is offered to families with many children, single parents, foster families and persons living alone.

³ Rozporządzenie Ministra Środowiska z dnia 24 lipca 2006 r. w sprawie warunków, jakie należy spełniać przy wprowadzaniu ścieków do wód lub do ziemi, oraz w sprawie substancji szczególnie szkodliwych dla środowiska wodnego (Dz.U.Nr 137 poz.984 z póź.zm.)

AQUANET's social engagement was honoured through a Corporate Social Responsibility award for the best company in the field of environment in the Wielkopolske Region.

Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

Public participation and consultation is foreseen in the relevant EIA legislation, where relevant (see above).

PJ/ECSO 10.07.12