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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
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PREČIŠĆAVANJE I ISPUŠTANJE OTPADNIH VODA U 2014. /Prethodni podaci/

REFINEMENT AND DISCHARGE OF WASTE WATERS IN 2014

/Previous data/

U 2014. ukupna količina otpadnih voda bila je 61 161 000 m³, što je za 4% manje u odnosu na 2013.

In 2014, the total volume of waste waters was 61 161 000 m³ which fell by 4% in relation to 2013.

U 2014. prečišćenih otpadnih voda bilo je 2 829 000 m³, što je 1% manje od ukupne količine prečišćenih otpadnih voda u odnosu na prethodnu godinu.

In 2014 treated waste water was 2 829 000 m³, which fell by 1% of the total quantity of waste water in relation to the previous year.

U 2014. kanalizaciona mreža bila je duga 2 750 km, što je 1% više od prethodne godine. Broj kanalizacionih priključaka u 2014. godini iznosio je 181 460 priključaka.

In 2014 the sewage network was 2 750 km long, which rose by 1% the previous year. In 2014 the number of sewage connections amounted 181 460 connections.

1. PORIJEKLO/PODRIJETLO I PREČIŠĆAVANJE/PROČIŠĆAVANJE OTPADNIH VODA

SOURCE AND TREATMENT OF WASTE WATERS

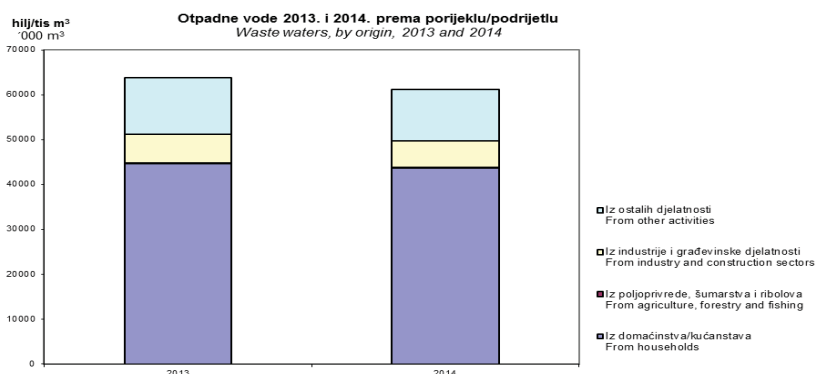
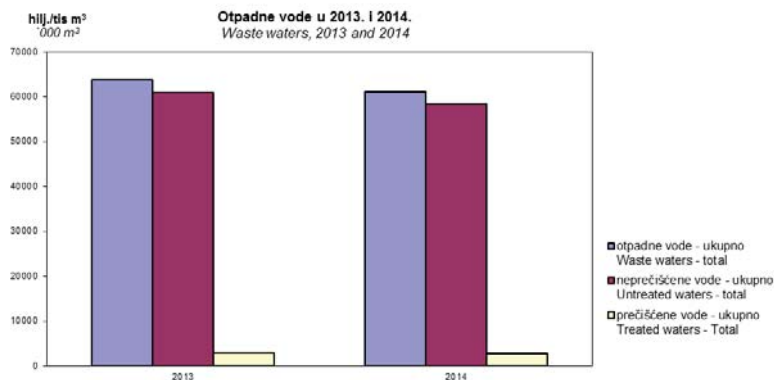
	2013	2014	u hilj./tis. m ³
			Indeksi/indices
			<u>2014</u>
			2013
Otpadne vode – ukupno Waste waters – total	63.795	61.161	96
Domaćinstva/kućanstava From households	44.583	43.593	98
Poljoprivreda, šumarstvo i ribolov Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191	175	92
Industrija i građevinske djelatnosti Industry and construction sectors	6.365	5.963	94
Iz ostalih djelatnosti From other activities	12.656	11.430	90
Prečišćene otpadne vode – ukupno Refinement waste waters –total	2.871	2.829	99
Primarni tretman Primary treatment	1.725	1.668	97
Sekundarni tretman Secondary treatment	1.142	1.156	101
Tercijarni tretman Tertiary treatment	4	5	125

2. ISPUŠTANJE OTPADNIH VODA
DISCHARGE OF WASTE WATERS

	2013	2014	u hilj./tis. m ³
			Indeksi/indices
			<u>2014</u> 2013
Ispuštene otpadne vode – ukupno <i>Discharged waste waters – total</i>	63.795	61.161	96
Neprečišćene vode – svega <i>Untreated waters – total</i>	60.924	58.332	96
Ispuštene <i>Discharged</i>			
U podzemne vode <i>Into ground waters</i>	1.696	1.682	99
U vodotoke <i>Into watercourses</i>	58.798	56.200	96
U akumulacije <i>Into reservoirs</i>	430	450	105
Prečišćene vode – svega <i>Refinement waters – total</i>	2.871	2.829	99
Ispuštene <i>Discharged</i>			
U podzemne vode <i>Into ground waters</i>	80	82	103
U vodotoke <i>Into watercourses</i>	2.359	2.327	99
U more <i>Into the sea</i>	432	420	97

2. KANALIZACIONA MREŽA
SEWERAGE NETWORK

	2013	2014	Indeksi/indices
			<u>2014</u>
			2013
Ukupna dužina zatvorene kanalizacione mreže, km <i>Total length of sewage network, km</i>	2.735	2.750	101
Od toga prema vrsti: <i>Of that, by type:</i>			
Mješoviti sistem, km <i>General system, km</i>	1.180	1.168	99
Separacijski sistem, km <i>Separation system, km</i>	1.555	1.582	102
Od toga: <i>Of that:</i>			
Fekalni, km <i>Faecal, km</i>	1.014	1.031	102
Atmosferski, km <i>Atmospheric, km</i>	541	551	102
Dužina glavnoga kolektora, km <i>The length of the main sewer, km</i>	480	473	99
Broj kanalizacionih priključaka <i>Number of sewage connections</i>	182.230	181.460	100



METODOLOŠKA OBJAŠNENJA

Podaci o javnoj kanalizaciji prikupljaju se redovnim godišnjim statističkim istraživanjem (VOD-2K) od komunalnih poslovnih subjekata i od općinskih službi koje upravljaju javnom kanalizacijom u promatranim naseljima.

Otpadne vode su one koje se poslije korištenja odvođe do uređaja za prečišćavanje ili se ispuštaju u prostor (u podzemne ili površinske vode). U količine otpadnih voda nisu uključene atmosferske kao ni protočne vode (npr. vode koje pokreću hidroelektrane).

Prečišćene otpadne vode su sve one količine otpadnih voda koje se u toku izvještajne godine pročišćavaju primarnim, sekundarnim i tercijarnim tretmanom.

Primarni tretman je primjena fizikalnih i/ili hemijskih postupaka čišćenja otpadnih voda u kojima se vrijednost BPK₅ ulaznih otpadnih voda reducira za najmanje 20% prije ispuštanja, a ukupne suspendirane tvari ulaznih otpadnih voda se reduciraju za najmanje 50%.

Sekundarni tretman je primjena bioloških i/ili drugih postupaka čišćenja kojima se u otpadnim vodama smanjuje koncentracija suspendirane tvari i BPK₅ influenta za 70 – 90%, a koncentracija KPK za najmanje 75%.

Tercijarni tretman je primjena fizikalno/hemijskih, bioloških i drugih postupaka kojima se u otpadnim vodama smanjuje koncentracija hranjivih tvari influenta za najmanje 80%, odnosno uklanjaju i drugi posebni pokazatelji otpadnih tvari u granicama vrijednosti koje nije moguće postići primjenom drugog stupnja prečišćavanja.

Javna kanalizacija je mreža zatvorenih uličnih kanala i kolektora kojima se odvođe bilo otpadne i atmosferske vode (opći sistem kanalizacije) bilo posebno otpadne vode, a posebno atmosferske vode (separacijski sistem kanalizacije).

Glavni kolektor je sabirni kanal koji odvodi vode iz jednog dijela ili cijelog grada do recipijenta ili uređaja za prečišćavanje.

Kanalizacijski priključak je spoj objekata s uličnom kanalizacijom.

Kratice

BPK₅ biološka potreba kisika
KPK hemijska potreba kisika

NOTES OF METHODOLOGY

Data on public sewage system are collected through regular annual report (VOD-2K) from municipal business entities and municipal services which run the public sewage system.

Waste water is water drained to the purification device after use, or discharged into the environment (into ground or surface waters). It does not include atmospheric or running water (i.e. waters that drive hydro-electric plants).

Treated waste water comprises all amounts of waste water that were purified during the reporting year, either primary, secondary or tertiary treatment method.

The primary treatment includes the application of physical and/or chemical processes by which the BOD₅ value of the incoming waste water is reduced by at least 20% before discharge and the total suspended solids of the incoming waste are reduced by at least 50%.

The secondary treatment includes the application of biological and/or other treatment processes by which the concentration of suspended solids and BOD₅ decreases by even 70% to 90% and the concentration of COD by at least 75%.

The tertiary treatment includes the application of physical and chemical, biological and other treatment processes by which the concentration of nutritious matters in influent waste waters decreases by as much as 80%, which means that other pollutants, which could not be removed to that extent in the secondary treatment, are now removed as well.

Public sewage system is a network of enclosed public drains and sewers used for draining of either waste or atmospheric waters (general water sewage system), or solely waste water and solely atmospheric waters (separational water sewage system).

Main sewer is a collecting drain, which drains water from one part or the whole city to the recipient or to the purification device.

Connecting pipe is a connection between the object and street drains.

Abbreviations

BOD₅ biochemical oxygen demand
COD chemical oxygen demand