REGULATION
COOPERATION ON MONITORING AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE IN THE DNIESTER RIVER BASIN

1. Basis of the Regulation

1.1. The present Regulation on Cooperation on Monitoring and Information Exchange in the Dniester River Basin (hereinafter referred to as the Regulation) is based on Articles 16, 18 of the Treaty on Cooperation in the Field of Protection and Sustainable Development of the Dniester River Basin between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, signed on November 29, 2012 (hereinafter referred to as the Treaty), and on the following Article 4 of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki 1992).

2. Purpose of the Regulation

2.1. The purpose of the Regulation is to harmonize approaches to water monitoring and ensure regular exchange of information between the Contracting Parties (hereinafter referred to as the Parties) on the state of waters in the Dniester River basin.

2.2. To achieve this goal, the Parties shall agree on state (national) monitoring programs and methods for assessing the condition of the waters of the Dniester basin and tendencies in its change.

3. Competent authorities

3.1. Each of the Parties shall determine the Competent Authority, which shall be responsible for the exchange of information between the Parties on the state of waters in the Dniester basin, and, within the limits of its authority, shall cooperate with other state (national) organizations that carry out regular observations of the state of waters and which may be involved for the implementation of the objectives of this Regulation.

3.2. Each Party shall ensure the implementation of this Regulation within the framework of the activities of the Working Group on Monitoring and Information Exchange (hereinafter referred to as the Working Group), which is established under the Treaty.

3.3. The competent authorities of the Parties and organizations monitoring water conditions in the Dniester River basin are listed in Annex 1.

4. Monitoring program

4.1. The water monitoring program in the Dniester River basin includes observations of surface and groundwater.

4.2. The water monitoring program includes monitoring points (joint (agreed) and state (national), measured indicators, and sampling frequency.

4.3. The monitoring program includes biological, chemical (priority and specific), physico-chemical, and hydromorphological indicators.

4.4. The Parties shall annually (until March 1) exchange state (national) water monitoring programs in the Dniester basin.

4.5. The Parties shall screen chemicals for basin-specific indicators.

4.6. The Parties shall carry out measurements at agreed monitoring points, which shall be approved by the Heads of the Working Group.

4.7. Monitoring points for joint measurements shall be selected based on the state (national) programs of the Parties and shall be located at the border sections.

4.8. Hydrological measurements are carried out following the approved annual plans according to the Program of Cooperation between the State Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Moldova and the Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Center of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine.

4.9. The Parties may agree on monitoring points for joint observations of biological and hydromorphological indicators. Protocols of survey and site assessment in Annexes 2.1 - 2.2.

4.10. For joint measurements, the Parties shall agree on a list of indicators of the state of boundary waters.

4.11. The list of joint monitoring points and measurable indicators may be specified upon the proposal of one of the Parties and supplemented upon an agreement of the Parties.

4.12. Parties may develop additional monitoring programs if necessary to establish the reasons for failure to achieve environmental objectives.

5. Sampling, methods, and analytical determinations

5.1. Sampling shall be carried out by the relevant Competent Authorities and other state (national) organizations authorized for this purpose.

5.2. For each sample, a protocol of sampling and analytical measurement results shall be filled out.

5.3. For joint measurements, the Parties shall complete the protocol for joint sampling, which is set out in Annex 3.

5.4. Analytical determinations of water quality parameters shall be performed by state (national) laboratories accredited by accreditation procedures established in each Party.

5.5. Methods and techniques for sample preservation and analytical procedures are specified in Annex 4.

5.6. The Parties shall monitor groundwater and surface water according to national methodologies and the European Union standards.

6. Harmonization of water quality measurements

6.1. The Parties shall endeavor to harmonize sampling and analytical methods, rules, and procedures to improve the convergence of results.

6.2. At the agreed proposal of the Working Group, the Parties may apply approaches such as joint sampling, cross-checking results, reference laboratory analyses, quality control, conjoint measurements, and other acceptable methods.

6.3. In case of significant and persistent discrepancies in the measurement results, joint meetings, and alternative measurements in the laboratories of the Parties may be held at the agreed proposal of the Working Group.

6.4. The results, conclusions, and recommendations of such activities shall be formalized in a joint report of the Parties, which shall be submitted for information to the Commission on Sustainable Use and Protection of the Dniester River Basin (hereinafter referred to as the Dniester Commission).

7. Assessment of water conditions

7.1. Assessment of water status is carried out by the national legislation of each Party and according to the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive on classes of ecological status/potential and chemical status of surface water, and chemical and quantitative status of groundwater.

7.2. The classification system for surface water conditions is given in Annex

7.3. The Parties shall endeavor to agree on common boundaries/limits of water status classes for boundary watercourses.

7.4. Annual average and maximum environmental quality standards are used to determine the ecological and chemical status/potential of surface waters.

7.5. Boundary water quality measurements made during periods of high or extreme floods and for the assessment of accidental pollution are analyzed separately.

8. Extreme natural conditions and accidents

8.1. In cases of extreme natural conditions (floods, heavy rainfall, low water, droughts, etc.) and emergencies that may lead to abrupt, unforeseen, and significant changes in surface water quality, the Parties may request each other to carry out additional water quality measurements. At the same time, the Working Groups of both Parties shall, if possible, increase the frequency of sampling and keep each other informed of the results obtained as soon as possible and by any available means of information transfer.

8.2. In case of detection of significant pollution of boundary waters or signs of such pollution (foam, stains, sudden change of color, odor, etc.), the Head of the Working Group shall immediately inform the Co-Chair of his Party and the Head of the Working Group of the other Party.

8.3. When significant pollution of boundary waters occurs, the Working Group ensures additional water sampling and measurement of water quality indicators (depending on the chemical nature of the pollutant, type, and nature of pollution manifestation); exchange of available operational information on the causes of pollution; timely provision of information.

9. Information exchange procedures

9.1. The Competent Authority of each of the Parties, quarterly, before the 25th day of the month of the next quarter, shall transmit to the Competent Authority of the other Party the bulletins of the conducted joint measurements by e-mail or other means of communication.

9.2. The procedures for information exchange in cases of extreme natural conditions and emergencies are defined in Article 9 and Article 15 of the Treaty.

9.3. The procedure for the exchange of information on hydrological monitoring is carried out by the Program of Cooperation between the State Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Moldova and the Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Center of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine.

10. Summarized information

10.1. Each Party to the Working Group, based on the received water monitoring data, shall prepare annual information by July 1 of the following year in the form of a national report (Annex 6).

10.2. The Working Group submits the national reports to the Co-Chairs of the Dniester Commission for approval at their regular meeting.

10.3. The parties to the Working Group shall exchange draft national reports for preliminary familiarization.

10.4. In the future, the Parties shall endeavor to prepare a joint report on the state of the transboundary Dniester River basin and other joint documents in the light of the development of water quality management principles.

10.5. National reports shall be prepared in Romanian and Ukrainian languages and, if necessary, in English upon an agreement of the Parties.

11. Final provisions

11.1. These Rules of Procedure shall become effective upon approval by the Co-Chairs of the Commission.

11.2. Amendments and additions may be made by mutual agreement of the Parties under the Agreement.

11.3. The Regulations are drawn up in two copies in Russian and national (Ukrainian and Romanian) languages, all copies are authentic.

11.4. Annexes 1 - 6 are an integral part of these Regulations.

LIST OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF THE PARTIES

The competent authority in Ukraine responsible for the information exchange

Organization		*State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine*
Address		8 Velyka Vasylkivska Street, Kyiv, 02000
Phone(s)		(38044) 235 61 46
E-mail address(es)		davr@davr.gov.ua

The competent authority in the Republic of Moldova responsible for the information exchange

Organization		*The Agency "Apele Moldovei"*
Address		5 Gheorghe Tudor Street, Chișinău, MD 2028
Phone(s)		(373) 022 280 700
Fax(es)		(373) 022 280 822
E-mail address(es)		agentia_am@apele.gov.md

Competent authorities in Ukraine responsible for monitoring

Organization		*Water Resources Management in the Dniester River Basin*
Address		23-A Akademika Sakharova Street, Ivano-Frankivsk, 76014
Phone(s)		(0342) 52 31 42
E-mail address(es)		vodaif@vodaif.gov.ua
Organization		*Prut and Siret Rivers Water Basin Administration*
Address		194-B Heroiv Maidanu Street, Chernivtsi, 58013
Phone(s)		(0372) 51-14-56
E-mail address(es)		dpbuvr@gmail.com

Organization		*Water Resources Management of the Black Sea and Lower Danube Rivers*
Address		13 Ivan and Yuri Lip street, Odesa, 65078
Phone(s)		(048) 766 91 02
E-mail address(es)		buvr_odesa@oouvr.gov.ua

Organization		*Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Center*
Address		6-V Zolotovoritska street, Kyiv, Ukraine 01054
Phone(s)		(38044) 239 93 87
Fax(es)		(38044) 279 10 80
E-mail address(es)		office@meteo.gov.ua
Organization		*Ukrainian Geological Survey*
Address		16 Antona Tsedika street, Kyiv, 03057
Phone(s)		(044) 536 13 30
E-mail address(es)		office@geo.gov.ua

Competent authorities in the Republic of Moldova responsible for monitoring

Organization		*State Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Moldova* ***(Quantitative monitoring)***
Address		134 Grenoble Street, Chișinău
Phone(s)		(0 373) 022 77-35-00,
Fax(es)		(0 373) 022 77-35-29
E-mail address(es)		hidrometeo@meteo.gov.md, cancelaria@meteo.gov.md

Organization		*Environmental Agency of the Republic of Moldova*
Address		38 Albișoara Street, Chișinău ***(Qualitative monitoring),*** *134 Grenoble Street,* Chișinău
Phone(s)		(0 373) 022 820-770
Fax(es)		
E-mail address(es)		am@am.gov.md, g_gilca@am.gov.md, m_lungu@am.gov.md

Organization		State Enterprise Hydro - Geological Expedition ***(Groundwater monitoring)***
Address		156A Mitropolit Dosoftei, Chișinău, MD 2004
Phone(s)		(0 373) 22 751456
Fax(es)		(0 373) 22 751801
E-mail address(es)		http://www.ehgeom.gov.md/, is.ehgeom@gmail.com

1. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH AREA (RA)

1.1. Name of water object	1.2. Name of locality	1.3. Basin code (sub-basin)	1.4. Map nomenclature

1.5. RA number	1.6. Name of river basin	1.7. River order

1.8. RA coordinates	Latitude	Longitude	1.9. Absolute altitude of the terrain
Beginning of the RA			
End of the RA			

1.10. Average channel width at the RA	1.11. Type of MPV	1.12. MPV Code

1.13. Scheme (topographic map)	Photo

Space image

1.14. By whom the research was conducted	1.15. Date of the research

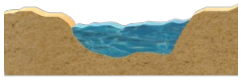
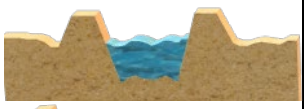
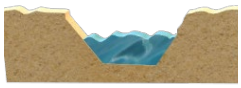
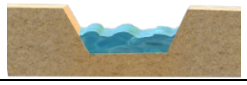
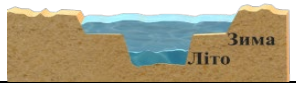
1.16. Conditions that affect the use of the river at the RA (mark with an "X")

Transportation		Recreational use	
Wastewater		Electricity generation	
Water intake / water supply		Not used	

2. CHANNELS PARAMETERS IN THE RESEARCH AREA

2.1. Watershed area (km2)	2.2. Distance from the mouth (km)	2.3. Average river gradient at the RA (m/km)

2.4. Channel cross-section

Natural			Dammed		
Semi-natural			Dammed with a ledge		
Channelized			Artificial double profile		

2.5. Shore protection (mark the type of protection applied with an "X") None [ ]

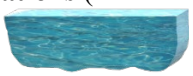
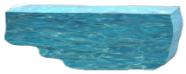
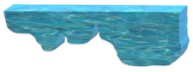
Shore

Cut banks		Wooden piles	
Boulders / gabions (uneven surface)		Stone masonry / boulders (treated surface)	
Steel piles		Concrete	

2.6. Cross-sectional dimensions

Actual channel width, m	Beginning of the RA	End of the RA	Estimated width between banks, m	Beginning of the RA	End of the RA

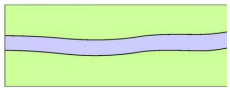
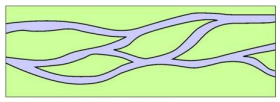
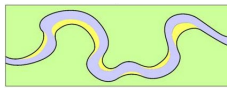
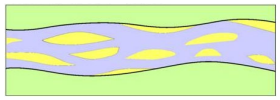
2.7. Depth fluctuations (underline necessary)

Minor  Average  Significant 

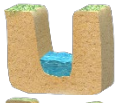
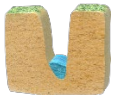
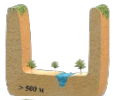
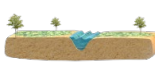
2.8. Macrophyte cover (underline necessary)

No	Minor	Average	High

2.9. Scheme of the channel form (modern)

One channel:			**Multi-arm channel:**		
Direct			Channel multi-arm		
Meandering / Slightly meandering			Intertwined / branched (staggered)		

2.10. River valley shape

Narrow passage			V-shape		
Small U-shape (<500 m width)			Large U-shape (>500 m width)		
An inconspicuous river valley			Asymmetrical		

2.11. Existence of migration obstacles

Is there a migration obstacle: None [ ] Natural [ ] Artificial [ ]

Presence of migration barriers potentially affecting the biological conditions of the area:

Yes, downstream [ ] Yes, upstream [ ] On RA [ ] No [ ]

Obstacle height < 0.3 m [ ] 0.3 - 1 m [ ] > 1 m [ ]

Distance to obstacle: Downstream [ ] km Upstream [ ] km

Availability of artificial facilities to improve migration (mark the presence of an "X")

No facilities for migration		There are facilities for migration	

3. COASTAL ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN IN THE RESEARCH AREA

3.1. Coastal vegetation (at least 5% coverage)

A solid line of natural trees		Individual natural trees	
Tall grass / shrubs		Individual uncharacteristic trees and shrubs	
A solid line of uncharacteristic trees and shrubs		Agricultural areas	
Grass		Artificial structures	
Erosion-induced damage			

3.2. Predominant land use type on the floodplain (at least 5% coverage)

Buildings (houses, structures, roads)		Natural or semi-natural open lands	
Agriculture		Freshwater (lakes, etc.)	
Natural forest		Wetland	
Plantings			

3.3. Soil types (indicate all available types with an "X". Use "P" for the predominant soil type)

Sand		Clay	
Fine sand		Organic	
Clayey sand		Other	
Sandy loam			

4. CATCHMENT AREA FOR THE RESEARCH AREA

4.1. Land use (indicate all available types with an "X". Use "P" for the dominant land use type)

Buildings (houses, structures, roads)	
Agriculture	
Natural forest	
Plantings	
Natural or semi-natural open lands	
Freshwater (lakes, etc.)	
Wetland	

5. HYDROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

5.1. Mean multiyear water discharge (m3 s^{-1})	

5.2. Changes in the hydrological regime (underline the necessary)

Impact of groundwater abstraction			Impact of surface water intake/discharge		
Doesn't affect / insignificant	Moderate	Significant	Doesn't affect / insignificant	Moderate	Significant

PROTOCOL OF HYDROMORPHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (Plain River

River name			**Researcher**		
Name of area			**Date**		
RA Length			**Point group**		

Category		Index	Object of research 1		Object of research 2		Obje resea
			L	R	L	R	L
I Riverbed	**1 Geometry of the riverbed**	**1a** Form of the channel in plan					
		1b Channel profile					
II Internal flow characteristics	**2 Bottom sediments**	**2a** Prevalence of artificial material					
		2b Composition of natural bottom sediments *					
	3 Channel vegetation and organic remains	**3a** Structure of aquatic vegetation *					
		3b Possibility of spreading tree debris *					
	4 Pattern of erosion/deposition	**4a** Availability of channel forms *					
III Hydrological regime	**5 Water flow**	**5a** Influence of artificial structures in the riverbed *					
		5b The influence of changes that have occurred in the catchment area on the natural flow pattern *					
		5c Impact of daily flow changes					
IV Continuity of the river	**6 River continuity**	**6a** Presence of barriers*					
V Coast and coastal	**7 Coastal structure and changes**	**7a** Length of the section with bank protection					

zone	**8 Vegetation type/structure**	**8a** Vegetation cover of the coastal zone					
VI Floodplain	**9 Land use**	**9a** Floodplain vegetation cover					
	10 Interaction between channel and floodplain	**10a** Possibility of flooding of the floodplain (Whether there are structures on the floodplain to limit flooding)					
		10b Limiting factor in the development of horizontal channel deformations (Presence of hydraulic structures that limit the ability of the river to change the shape of its channel)					

* – Evaluated by point group - B

** - if the width of the river bed is <50 m, then the coastal zone is estimated to be within 20 m; if ≥ 50 m, then the coastal zone is estimated to be within 50 m

*** - 1 point = 0% - 5% RS; 2 points = > 5% - 15% RS; 3 points = > 15% - 35% RS; 4 points = > 35% - 75% RS; 5 points = > 75% RS

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…ct of …rch 3	Object of research 4		Object of research 5		RA	The note
R	L	R	L	R		

Annex 3

METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR SAMPLE PRESERVATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Index water quality	Unit of measurement	Methods and conservation techniques	Methods and techniques of analytical procedures
1. Physico-chemical indicators			
1.1. Water temperature	^{O} C	Urgent measurement at the sampling site	Measured using a water thermometer
1.2. Smell (at 20 $^{0}_{C}$)	point	Urgent measurement at the sampling site	Organoleptically
1.3. Chromaticity	grade	Urgent measurement at the sampling site	Organoleptically
1.4. Suspended matter	mg/dm3	-	Gravimetrically, after filtering and drying at 105°C.
2. Acidification regime indicators			
2.1. pH	pH units	Urgent measurement at the sampling site	Measured using special equipment
3. Oxygen regime indicators			
3.1.Dissolved oxygen	mgO2/dm3	Oxygen deposition at the sampling site	Iodometric titration (according to Winkler)
3.2. COD (bichromate)	mgO2/dm3	Cooling the sample at the sampling site at 3-4 °C, adding concentrated H2SO4 to the selected sample until pH < 2 is achieved	Titrimetry with Mohr's salt
3.3. BOD (5 days)	mgO2/dm3	Cooling the sample at the sampling site by 3-4 °C	Bottle method (iodometric titration method)
4. Salinity regime indicators			
4.1. Dry residue	mg/dm3	-	Gravimetrically at 105°C
4.2. Chlorides	mg/dm3	-	Argentometric titration
4.3. Sulfates	mg/dm3	-	Turbidimetry
5. Eutrophication indicators (nutrients)			
5.1. Ammonium	mgNH4/dm3	Cooling the sample at the sampling site at 3-4 °C, adding concentrated H2SO4 to the selected sample until pH < 2 is achieved	Photometrically with Nessler's reagent. To convert the results of determinations from NH4 to N-NH4, the following algorithm is used: N-NH4 = 0.78 x NH4
5.2. Nitrites	mgNO2/dm3	Cooling the sample at the sampling site at 3-4 °C, adding concentrated H2SO4 to the selected sample until pH < 2 is achieved	Photometrically with Griess reagent. To convert the results of determinations from NO2 to N-NO2, the following algorithm is used: N-NO2 = 0.3 x NO2
5.3. Nitrates	mgNO3/dm3	Cooling the sample at the sampling site at 3-4 °C, adding concentrated H2SO4 to the selected sample until pH < 2 is achieved	Photometrically with sodium salicylate. To convert the results of determinations from NO3 to N-NO3, the following algorithm is used: N-NO3 = 0.23 x NO3
5.4. Nitrogen of mineral salts (amount)	mg N (mineral) /dm3	Not applicable	Calculation method: N (mineral) = N-NH4 + N-NO2 + N-NO3
5.5. Orthophosphates	mgPO4/dm3	Cooling the sample at the sampling site at 3-4 °C, adding concentrated H2SO4 to the selected sample until it reaches pH <2	Photometrically with ammonium molybdate and ascorbic acid. To recalculate the results of determinations from PO4 to P-PO4, the following algorithm is used: P-PO4 = 0.33 x PO4
6. Basin-specific indicators (based on screening results)			
6.1. Terbutylazine	µg/dm3		
6.2. Carbaryl	µg/dm3		
6.3. Metolachlor	µg/dm3		
6.4. Propazine-2-hydroxy	µg/dm3		
6.5. Carbamazepine	µg/dm3		
6.6. Fluconazole	µg/dm3		
6.7. Sulfamethoxazole	µg/dm3		
6.8. Acetochlor	µg/dm3		

Index water quality	Unit of measurement	Methods and conservation techniques	Methods and techniques of analytical procedures
6.9. Telmisartan	µg/dm3		
6.10. Triclosan	µg/dm3		
6.11. Cadmium	µg/dm3		
6.12. Lead	µg/dm3		
6.13. Nickel	µg/dm3		
6.14. Mercury	µg/dm3		
6.15. Zinc	µg/dm3		
6.16.Copper	µg/dm3	Adding concentrated HNO3 to the selected sample until pH < 2 is achieved	The sample is filtered to determine dissolved copper. Photocolorimetrically after extraction.
6.17. Arsenic	µg/dm3		
6.18. Chrome Cr	µg/dm3		
7. Additional indicators			
7.1. Surfactants	mg/dm3	Cooling the sample at the sampling site at 3-4 °C, adding concentrated H2SO4 to the selected sample until pH < 2 is achieved	Spectrophotometry of anionic surfactants using methylene blue
7.2. Petroleum products	mg/dm3	In a tightly sealed container	Spectrophotometrically in the infrared or ultraviolet spectrum or gravimetrically
7.3. General phosphorus	mg P/dm3		
7.4. Total nitrogen	mg N(total)/dm3		
7.5. 137cesium	pCi/l		

Notes:

o If the analysis of refrigerated samples is carried out within 24 hours, then preservation is not carried out.

o On the day of collection, samples must be transported to the laboratory (samples requiring cooling, transported in freezer bags). In the laboratory, samples are stored in refrigerators until analysis begins.

o The dissolved fraction of metals is determined in a sample filtered through a 0.45µk membrane filter.

Annex 4

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY STATUS

The state of surface waters is classified according to their ecological and chemical states, as well as their ecological potential of artificial or significantly altered surface water massifs.

Determination of the ecological state of surface waters is based on the use of a complex of biotic and abiotic components inherent to aquatic ecosystems.

Determination of the ecological state of surface waters is carried out by biological, hydromorphological, chemical, and physico-chemical indicators, which generalize the state.

Five classes are used to classify the ecological state of the surface water massif. For graphical representation, each of the classes of the ecological state of the surface water massif is indicated by the corresponding color:

I class corresponding to the ecological state “excellent”, indicated in blue;
II class corresponding to the ecological status “good”, indicated in green;
III class corresponding to the ecological state “satisfactory”, indicated in yellow;
IV class corresponding to the ecological state “bad”, indicated in orange;
V class corresponding to the ecological status “very poor” is indicated in red.

The classification of ecological status is developed for each type of surface water body separately, i.e. type-specific. A type-specific classification is being developed for biological, hydromorphological, chemical, and physicochemical characteristics.

When developing a type-specific classification, limit values are set for classes of the ecological state of the surface water massif: for biological indicators - for five classes corresponding to the ecological states "excellent", "good", "satisfactory", "bad" " and "very bad"; for chemical and physico-chemical indicators - for three classes corresponding to the ecological states "excellent", "good" and "satisfactory"; for specific synthetic and non-synthetic pollutants in the limit values of the ecological state of the surface water massif - for five classes corresponding to the ecological states "excellent", "good", "bad" and "very bad"; for chemical and physico-chemical indicators - for three classes corresponding to the ecological states "excellent", "good" and "satisfactory".

The ecological potential of an artificial or significantly modified surface water massif is an integrated indicator of the state of an artificial or significantly modified surface water massif, determined by biological indicators using chemical and physicochemical indicators. The ecological potential of an artificial or substantially modified surface water massif is determined by the same indicators used to determine the state of the surface water massif of the corresponding category (river, lake, transitional waters, coastal waters) to which this artificial or substantially modified surface water massif is most similar in its characteristics (e.g. canal - river, reservoir - lake).

Four classes are used to classify the ecological potential of artificial or significantly modified bodies of surface water. For graphical display, each of the classes of environmental potential is indicated by the corresponding color:

II class meeting the environmental potential of “good”, indicated by parallel stripes of green and gray colors;
III class meeting the environmental potential “satisfactory”, indicated by parallel stripes of yellow and gray colors;
IV class “poor”, corresponding to the environmental potential, is indicated by parallel stripes of orange and gray colors;
V class corresponding to the environmental potential of “very poor”, is indicated by parallel stripes of red and gray.

The chemical state of the surface water massif is determined according to the list of priority substances for determining the chemical state of surface and groundwater massifs and the ecological potential of an artificial or significantly modified surface water massif

Two classes are used to classify the chemical state of the surface water massif. For graphical representation, each of the classes is indicated by the corresponding color:

I class corresponding to the chemical state "good" is indicated in blue color;

II class corresponding to the chemical state "not reaching good" is indicated by red color.

The type-specific classification for assessing the status of transboundary waters shall be agreed upon by the Party.

Annex 5

PROTOCOL[1]
JOINT SAMPLING:
No.[2].....

Ministry, main organization[3]	*Name of the organization that performed the joint sampling*

Country filling out the bulletin:	
Water object:	
Sampling location[4]:	
Date of sampling:	

A representative from Ukraine:	**A representative from the Republic of Moldova:**
_____ (position, name)	_____ (position, name)

Water quality indicator	**Units**	**A number of symbols after a comma**	**Meaning**
Water temperature	° C	whole	
Smell (at 20 ^{0}C)	point	whole	
Chromaticity	grade	whole	
Suspended matter	mg/dm3	whole	
pH	pH units	one	
Dissolved oxygen	mg O2/dm3	one	
COD (bichromate)	mg O/dm3	one	
BOD (5 days)	mg O/dm3	one	
Dry residue	mg/dm3	whole	
Chlorides	mg/dm3	whole	
Sulfates	mg/dm3	whole	
Ammonium (in terms of nitrogen)	mg N-NH4/dm3	two	
Nitrites (in terms of nitrogen)	mg N-NO2/dm3	two	
Nitrates (in terms of nitrogen)	mg N-NO3/dm3	one	
Orthophosphates (in terms of phosphorus)	mg P-PO4/dm3	two	
Dissolved copper (Cu++) (filtered sample)	mg/dm3	three	
Surfactants	mg/dm3	two	
Petroleum products	mg/dm3	three	

This analysis bulletin applies to a water sample collected under the conditions mentioned. The bulletin is compiled in two copies - one for the Republic of Moldova and one for Ukraine.

Head of Laboratory: _____ (copy .....)

[1]The protocol is completed in printed form, without corrections, on one page. If necessary, the parties can add additional water quality indicators to the table.
[2]The joint sampling protocol number must be the same for both Parties
[3]Each laboratory enters its own information into the table.
[4]The monitoring location is indicated in accordance with Annex 2 “Agreed monitoring locations for joint sampling” or another, if necessary.

Annex 6

NATIONAL REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF WATERS OF THE DNISTER RIVER BASIN WITH (REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, UKRAINE) FOR ..... YEAR[1]

Cover page (statement)
List of performers
Abbreviation
Content

Introduction

1. Basis of activity
2. Purpose of the monitoring

I. Implementation of the water monitoring program[2]

1.1 Monitoring points and sampling frequency
1.2 Measured water quality parameters
1.3 Water monitoring databases

II. Assessment of the state of the waters of the Dniester River basin

2.1. Ecological and chemical condition/status of surface waters
2.2 Quantitative and chemical state/status of groundwater

III. Emergency pollution[3]

IV. Joint sampling[4]

Mandatory applications

1. Map of the location of monitoring points in (the reporting year is indicated)
2. Average annual results[5]

Other applications[6]

[1] The report is drawn up in A4 format, Arial, font 12, tables can be typed in font 10 or smaller if necessary. Each chapter and annex begins on a separate page. The structure of the report indicates the minimum mandatory reporting requirements. The report can be supplemented with other chapters (for example, analysis of pollution trends, or pollutant runoff, etc.)

[2] The chapter provides specific information about the monitoring program implemented for the reporting year.

[3] The chapter is included in the report when such cases occur. Provides data on pollution and measures taken

[4] The chapter is included in the report when joint selections are carried out - only the joint selection program is indicated, and the analysis of the results is provided in a separate report.

[5] In case of extreme pollution, the parties exchange operational information about the measurement results.

[6] If necessary