

13/1987 Coll.
ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT
of the Slovak socialist Republic
from 6 February 1987
on Some Preserved Areas of Natural Accumulation of the Water

The Government of the Slovak socialist Republic orders, according to the Article 18 of the Act No. 138/1973 Coll. on the Water (the Water Act):

Article 1

(1) The areas of Strážovské vrchy, Beskydy and Javorníky, Veľká Fatra, Nízke Tatry (western part and eastern part), Upper basin of Ipeľ, Rimavica and Slatina, Muránska planina, Upper watershed of the river Hnilec, Slovenský kras (Plešivská planina and Horný vrch) and Vihorlat, which by its natural conditions create important natural accumulation of the surface and ground water, are preserved areas of natural accumulation of water (hereafter "preserved water management areas").

(2) The borders of preserved water management areas, listed in the paragraph 1 are being determined in the Annex to this Order.

(3) The areas of preserved water management areas will be marked by relevant bodies of geodesy and cartography in the evidence of immovable properties; the maps, in which the areas of preserved water management areas are being drawn, are kept at regional and district national committees and at relevant centres of geodesy and cartography, in which spatial district these areas are situated.

Article 2

(1) In preserved water management areas, it is possible to plan and perform economical, technical or any other activity, only if general protection of surface and ground water is arranged.

(2) Economical and other interests have to be harmonised with the requirements for the protection of surface and ground water and other water management needs, mainly in the frame of nation-industrial plans and spatial planning documentation.

Article 3

(1) In preserved water management areas, it is prohibited:

a) to build or to extend

1. industrial objects, in which the materials, endangering the quality or health harmless quality of the water (hereafter "harmful materials") 1), are being used or produced; the prohibition does not apply to the cases of its extension, if more effective protection of the water and global improvement of ecological relations, will be achieved,

2. other objects, which produce waste water, containing poisons or radioactive materials, 2)

3. oilducts and produceducts, which are being used for transport of harmful materials, 3)

4. warehouses of oil materials with total capacity over 1000 m³ and with the capacity of individual containers over 100 m³,

5. warehouses of other harmful materials, 4) of which capacity exceeds the need of own operation of the object (facility, establishment),

6. sanitation-veterinary facilities and sanitation shambles,

7. buildings for breeding the pigs over 5000 pieces.

b) to use air application of pesticide preparations in such closeness to water ponds and to water flows, that the surface water could get

polluted, or its quality or health harmful quality could be put in the danger.

- c) to reduce the area of forest lands in individual cases for more than 10 hectares, while the total area of forest soil fund can not be reduced, in individual preserved water management area, in compare to the statement, as for the day of announcing preserved water management areas,
- d) to realise surface draining of forest lands in such extent, that water management relations of relevant locality, would get significantly disturbed,
- e) to drain agricultural lands in the area, exceeding 50 hectares of continual area; the prohibition does not apply to the cases, in which it will be proved, based on hydrometeorological survey, that draining will not endanger the capacity of the collecting area,
- f) to mine for the turf in the quantity, exceeding 500 000 m³ in one locality; the prohibition does not apply to the cases, in which it will be proved, based on hydrogeological survey, that the mining will not endanger the capacity of collecting area,
- g) to mine for not reserved minerals by surface method, or to realise other ground jobs, which would lead to opening continual level of ground water; the prohibition does not apply to the mining
 - 1. with the possibility of subsequent water management usage of the mining space,
 - 2. if, based on hydrogeological survey, it will be proved, that this activity will not endanger the capacity of collecting area,
- h) to process radioactive raw materials, with which, the elimination of the waste, in accordance with the provisions for the protection of the water quality, 5) is not being arranged,
- i) to store radioactive waste.

(2) The prohibitions, according to the paragraph 1, are not being applied to the activities, mentioned in c), f) and g), if they relate to building the water ponds.

(3) In the cases, explained by whole-society interests, when the arrangement for protection of the water is being proved, the Ministry of Forest and Water Management of the Slovak socialist Republic may admit the exemption from the prohibition of the activity, listed in the paragraph 1 a) points 1 to 4.

(4) In the area of preserved water management areas, the organisations are obliged

- a) to perform economical activities in forests in the way, which helps to improve water management relations, mainly by suitable space modification of forest stand, keeping suitable wood composition; during cutting-renewing procedures, to apply mainly stand and selected forms of industrial methods, and to apply great-spatial clearing, when renewing forest industrial plans, only after the previous negotiating with relevant water management body,
- b) to breed livestock in organised form, and for their passing, to use places, secured against erosion and polluting surface water,
- c) to secure non-modified parts of the water flows with bank stand and with suitable technical modifications.

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- 1) the Article 1 par. 1 a) to c), e) to h), i) points 2,3,
j) of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Forest and Water Management of the Slovak socialist Republic No. 23/1977 Coll. on the Protection of the Quality of surface and Ground Water.
 - 2) the Governmental Order No. 56/1967 Coll. on Poisons and Other

Materials, Harmful to Health.

the Ordinance of the Ministries of Health and Justice No. 57/1967 Coll., through which, the Governmental Order on Poisons and Other Materials, Harmful to Health, in the wording of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak socialist Republic and the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak socialist Republic No. 12/1981 Coll., is being executed, the Ordinance of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak socialist Republic No. 65/1972 Coll. on the Protection of Health Against Ionising Radiation.

3) the Art. 1 par. 1 a) to c), e) to j) of the Ordinance No.

23/1977 Coll.

4) the Art. 1 par. 1 b) to f), h) and j) of the Ordinance No.

23/1977 Coll.

5) the Ordinance No. 23/1977 Coll.

Article 4

(1) Water management bodies, when issuing admittance, approvals and comments 6) for the buildings, facilities respectively for activities, which may unfavourably influence water relations in preserved water management area, are obliged to depart from the need of the water protection in preserved water management area; the national committees proceed in tight co-operation with the Slovak Water Management Inspection. 7)

(2) Buildings, facilities, respectively activities, according to paragraph 1 are mainly:

- a) animal production farms with big capacities 8) and agrochemical centres,
- b) using liquid waste from animal production farms of big capacity for moisturising, or for direct application at the lands,
- c) buildings, facilities and activities in water management flows and at nearby lands,
- d) the landfills of solid urban and industrial waste.

6) the Art. 8 to 14 of the Act No. 138/1973 Coll. on the Water (the Water Act).

7) the Article 4 of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Forest and Water Management of the Slovak socialist Republic No. 117/1976 Coll. on Slovak Water Management Inspection,

8) Animal production farms with big capacities are the farms with total capacity, for breeding cows over 400 pieces, for breeding the calf over 800 pieces, for breeding young beef cattle over 500 pieces, and for the stall objects for feed breeding over 500 pieces of beef cattle; for sow birth places and breeding places for pigs in pre-feed over 700 pieces.

Article 5

The supervision on fulfilling the provisions of this Order, is being realised by the water management bodies and the Slovak Water Management Inspection, according to special provisions 9), the administrators of the water flows 10), important from water management point of view, and the Water Guard. 11)

9) the Article 10, 11 and 12 of the Act of the Slovak National Council No. 135/1974 Coll. on the State Administration in the Water Management.

10) The administrators of the water flows, important from water management point of view, are state water management organisations Danube Waterhed, Váh Waterhed, Hron Waterhed, and Bodrog and Hornád Waterhed.

11) the Order of the Ministry of Forest and Water Management of the

Slovak socialist Republic No. 158/1976 Coll. on Water Guard, in the wording of the Order of the Ministry of Forest and Water Management of the Slovak socialist Republic No. 112/1978 Coll., which adds to the Order No. 158/1976 Coll. on the Water Guard.

Article 6

The administrators of water flows, important from water management point of view, will arrange, in the frame of their spatial operancy, the marking of the area of preserved water management areas, in the terrain, by information signs and its maintaining.

Article 7

Neither the interests of the protection of the state and protection of the state borders, nor the interests, protected by special provisions 12, and preserved belts of water sources, determined by special provisions 13), are not being touched by this Order.

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- 12) E.g. the Act No. 169/1949 Coll. on Military districts, the Act No. 69/1951 Coll. on the Protection of state borders, the Act of the Slovak National Council No. 1/1955 Coll. of the Slovak National Council on the State Protection of the Nature, the Act of the Slovak National Council No. 7/1958 Coll. of the Slovak National Council on Cultural Memorials, the Act No. 20/1966 Coll. on Care for People Health, the Ordinance of the Ministry of Health No. 45/1966 Coll. on Creating and Protection of Healthy Living Conditions.
- 13) the Art. 19 of the Act on Water.

Article 8

This provision enters into force on the 1st April, 1987.

Prof. JUDR Colotka sign manual

ANNEX

Preserved area of natural accumulation of the water

Strážovské vrchy

The border of preserved water management area runs from starting point, east from village Plevník-Drienové, south-eastern direction, so that it follows watershed between watershed of Rajčianka (4-21-06) and watershed of Váh (4-21-08). In the area of village Fačkov, the border of preserved water management area reaches the watershed of Rajčianka toward altitude Kľak (1351), from there, it turns to south up to south-west and continues after watershed between the watershed of Nitra (4-22-01) and Váh (4-21-08) watershed. Toward north, approximately 3 kms from village Čierna Lehota, the border turns south-east, continues after the border between West Slovakia and Middle Slovakia region, in the length, approximately 4 kms, from there it changes its direction south-west, so that it reaches Nitra (4-22-01) watershed. South of the village Trebichava, it changes its direction to west, passes the altitude Udrina (652) to north edge of village Horné Motešice, from there it follows continual edge of the forest, up to village Trenčianske Mitice. Here, it changes its direction north, up to north-east, follows again the watershed between Váh (4-21-09) watershed and Nitra (4-22-02) watershed. North of the altitude Ostrá (768), it turns north-west after watershed between the watersheds (4-21-08) and (4-21-09) to town Trenčín, up to the connection of Váh alluvium with the slopes of Strážovské Vrchy. From there the border, in north-east direction, follows the connection of Váh alluvium with surrounding slopes, so that it by-passes the area, determined for special purposes, in the area of the Factory of heavy industry, and the Factory of general machinery, Dubnica nad Váhom, and continues up to starting point of the description of this area, near village Plevník-Drienové.

Preserved area of natural accumulation of the water

Beskydy and Javorníky

The border of preserved water management area runs from the starting point (in the place of meeting of the borders between the Slovak socialist Republic, the Czech socialist Republic and the Poland People Republic, north-west from the village Skalité) firstly east, then south and again east direction up to the border between the districts of Čadca and Dolný Kubín.

From there, in south direction, it follows the border between the districts of Čadca and Dolný Kubín, further between the districts of Žilina and Dolný Kubín, up to the altitude Veľký Stoh (1608).

Here, the border changes its direction south-west, so that it follows the border between the districts of Žilina and Martin, up to the channel of the Váh river. Here, it turns north-west and continually follows the right bank of Váh, while, from north side, it by-passes agglomeration of the town Žilina. Under the barrage Hričov, it turns south-west, by-passes the towns Bytča and Púchov. Approximately 5 kms south-west from the town Púchov, the border turns north-west up to west, while follows the watershed between water flows Zubák and Biela Voda, up to the border of the Slovak socialist Republic with the Czech socialist Republic. From there, it continues north-east and east direction, while following mentioned border, up to starting point.

Preserved area of natural accumulation of the water

Veľká Fatra

The border of preserved water management area runs from starting point in the neck, between Kraľovany and Krpeľany, east to south-east direction on the left bank of Váh, down to Ružomberok, so that it by-passes the villages Lubochňa and Hubová. West from Ružomberok, the border turns south, follows left bank of the water flow Revúca, down to village Liptovské Revúce, further it continues south-west direction towards villages Staré Hory and Harmanec. Approximately 5 kms south-west from village Harmanec, the border turns west, passes the altitude Flochová (1318), and runs down to state road Horná Štubňa - Turčianske Teplice. From there, toward villages Háj, Blatnica, Necpaly, Nolčovo and Krpeľany, so that it follows continual edge of the forest, while by-passes the mentioned villages from east, and returns to starting point - to the neck of Váh between Krpeľany and Kraľovany.

Preserved area of natural accumulation of the water

Nízke Tatry

(western part and eastern part)

The border of preserved water management area runs from starting point (north-west from village Kordíky) toward north-east, to villages Harmanec, Staré Hory, Liptovské Revúce and Liptovská Osada, up to the altitude Salaťín (1630), east from Veľký Brankov (1134). Here it turns south, up to south-east, to the watershed between watersheds of Váh (4-21) and Hron (4-23), after which it runs east direction through Chabenec (1955) to altitude Poľana (1889). From there, the border changes its direction north to village Pavčina Lehota, turns north-east, continues by continual edge of the forest to village Závažná Poruba, further, it runs on the left bank of Váh, down to confluence of Biely and Čierny Váh. In north-east direction it continues, alongside the left bank of Biely Váh up to village Važec, and changes its direction east, to village Šuňava - part Vyšná Šuňava.

Here, the border turns south-east and follows the watershed between the watersheds of Váh (4-21) and Hornád (4-32) up to Kráľova hoľa (1948), where it changes its direction west, further it follows the watershed between the watersheds of Váh (4-21) and Hron (4-23), through the altitudes Veľká Vápenica (1691) and Homôlka (1659) to altitude Čertova svadba (1463), east from seat Čertovica.

From there, the border turns south-west, follows the watershed between the basic watersheds (4-23-01) and (4-23-02) through the altitudes Kačka (1452) and Krajčovo (860), it runs down to village Valaská. In the west direction, it follows the connection of alluvium with surrounding slopes, up to north edge of the village Predajná, where it turns north-west toward altitudes Čierny diel (1146) and Veľká Chochoľná (1563). Here, the border changes its direction south, and goes down to north edge of village Hiadel'.

Near this village, the border turns south-west, by-passes the villages Moštenica, Podkonice, Priechod, Selce, town Banská Bystrica, from north, and from its part Podlavice, it runs to the altitude Zlatá Studňa (1265) in Kremnické vrchy. Here, it turns north, to altitude Vyhnatová (1283) and returns to the starting point, north-west from village Kordíky.

The border between western and eastern part of preserved water management area, in the distance approximately 5,5 kms, north-east from the altitude Veľká Chochoľná (1563), is being created by the watershed between the watersheds of Váh (4-21) and Hron (4-23).

Preserved area of natural accumulation of the water

Upper watershed of Ipeľ, Rimavica and Slatina

The border of preserved water management area starts from peak point of the watershed between the water flows Rimava and Klenovská Rimava, from there in south-east direction it continues, after this watershed, up to peak Ostrá (1012). Here, the border turns south-west, passes barrage profile of water management pond Klenovec, and further, toward west, to village Kokava nad Rimavicou - part Utekáč, from there, in south-west direction, it continues to barrage profile of future water management barrage Málinec (1,5 kms above the village Málinec). From there, the border passes through the altitude Nad Ráztokami (757) to villages Dobroč and Píla, up to the watershed between the watersheds of Ipeľ and Slatina. It follows this watershed in north-east direction, toward Detvianska Huta - part Žabica, approximately 2 kms south from village Látky, where it turns north-west and passes the profile of water management pond Hriňová, up to the altitude Poľana (1458). From there, it continues in eastern direction, after the watershed between the watersheds of Slatina and Kamenistý potok, further, in north-east direction after the watershed between the watersheds of Ipeľ and Čierny Hron, and then, through the altitude Klenovský Vepor (1338), it returns to its starting point of the description of this area.

Preserved area of natural accumulation of the water

Muránska planina

The border of preserved water management area runs from starting point at the watershed between the watersheds of Hron (4-23) and Hornád (4-23), toward south and south-west. In this direction, it follows the border between Middle Slovak and East Slovak regions, up to village Muránska Huta, from there, it continues, alongside the west edge of the state road Muránska Huta - Muráň - Tisovec, so that it by-passes these villages. From the town Tisovec, it continues again in south-west direction, approximately 5,5 kms to the altitude Poľana (882), where it turns north-west to the watershed between the watersheds of Slaná (4-31-02) and Hron (4-23-01). It continues, alongside this watershed, in north-east direction, passes the altitudes Fabova hoľa (1439) and Kľak (1409). Here, it turns north to the valley of Hron to village Pohorelá - part Pohorelská Maša. From there, the border continues in eastern direction, alongside the left bank of Hron, to its spring, and up to starting point of the description of this area.

Preserved area of natural accumulation of the water

Upper watershed of Hnilec river

The border of preserved water management area runs from peak point of the area from the altitude Kráľova hoľa (1948), from there, it continues in north-east direction, approximately 4 kms, to the altitude Úplaz (1555), where it turns to south-east up to east, while it follows the watershed between the watersheds of Hnilec (4-23-02) and Hornád (4-32-01), up to the altitude Hýľ (1158).

From there, the border turns south-west, to the valley of Biela Voda stream, which is being followed by the border all the way to village Mlynky - part Biele Vody, then it passes the barrage profile of the water pond Palcmanová Maša, and continues in western direction, alongside the watershed between the watersheds of Hnilec (4-32-02) and Slaná (4-31-01), and through the altitudes Ondrejisko (1271) and Gregová (1168) it returns to starting point of the description of this area, to the altitude Kráľova hoľa (1948).

Preserved area of natural accumulation of the water

Slovenský kras (Plešivská planina and Horný vrch)

The border of preserved water management area - sub-area Plešivská planina, starts near the north edge of the town Plešivec, continues in north direction to village Kunova Teplica, so that it follows continual edge of the forest. Further it continues in this direction, in the distance of approximately 4 kms, and turns to north-east, up to east, to village Rožňavské Bystré. From there, the border changes its direction to south-east, follows continual edge of the forest to town Rožňava - part Kružná, where it turns south, and in this direction it follows the connection of the slopes of Plešivská planina with Rožňavská kotlina, up to village Slavec. Here, it turns south-west, by-passes the village Slavec - part Vidová, and returns back to starting point.

The border of preserved water management area - sub-area Horný vrch planina, runs from starting point, which is north from village Drienovec, toward west, and follows continual edge of the forest up to the village Turnianske Podhradie - part Háj. Here it turns south-east and follows the right bank of Hájsky potok. North from the village Turnianske Podhradie, the border turns again west, and follows the connection of the slopes of Plešivská planina and Turnianska kotlina, so that it by-passes villages Zádielske Dvorníky - part Zádiel, Hrhov and Jablonov nad Turňou, from north side.

Here, the border changes its direction to north-west, and follows eastern edge of the state road Jablonov nad Turňou - Lipovník. Near village Lipovník, it turns east and follows south edge of the state road Lipovník - Bôrka, while it by-passes villages Drnava, Kováčová, Lúčka and Bôrka.

East from village Bôrka, the border turns north, crosses state road Bôrka - Zádiel, and continues north-west, through the altitude Matesova skala (925) to the altitude Osadník (1168). Here it turns, first toward north-east, then east, follows the right bank of Bodva river, by-passes village Medzev, from south side, and continues toward west edge of village Jasov. From there, the border changes its direction south, again follows continual edge of the forest, up to the starting point - to north edge of village Drienovec.

Preserved area of natural accumulation of the water

Vihorlat

The border of preserved water management area runs from starting point, which is north of village Trnava pri Laborci, north-west, up to north direction to villages Oreské and Porúbka, so that it follows continual edge of the forest. Alongside the edge of the forest, it continues in north-east direction to villages Kamienka and Zemplínske Hámre, from there it turns south-east to the altitude Nežabec (1023). From there, it continues in south direction to the altitude Diel (858), where it changes its direction west to village Remetské Hámre. In this direction, the border of preserved water management area, follows continual edge of the forest, by-passes the village Vinné from north side, and returns to its starting point of the description of the area - to village Trnava pri Laborci.