

**Question for written answer E-004984/2017  
to the Commission**

Rule 130

**Rosa D'Amato (EFDD)**

Subject: Pertusillo reservoir and human rights

The Basilicata Agency for Environmental Protection (ARPAB), while reiterating that it has not found any sign of oil contamination in the Pertusillo reservoir, admits that sediment traces have been discovered in random samples, indicating that the quantities are lower than in previous samples analysed and pointing out that no statutory limits in fact exist.

The findings show that the threat to the lake resides in not only hydrocarbons but also pesticides, heavy metals (aluminium, boron, iron, vanadium and zinc), parasiticides, plant protection products and organohalogen compounds (chlorinated solvents).

While most of the individual pollutants are below legal limits, the resulting bioaccumulation is detrimental to water quality.

On 28 October 2010, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution recognising access to clean water and sanitation as a fundamental human right. Today, however, four billion people are living in areas where drinking water is in short supply while three billion are without access to sanitation.

In view of this:

Can the Commission say what has been the response of the Italian authorities to its requests for clarification referred to in its answer to Question P-001300/2017?

How will it ensure the continuity, comprehensiveness and transparency of procedures for testing the quality of water supplies?

How will it guarantee access to safe water and sanitation  
as a human right?

