WS on Monitoring/EUROPE-INBO 2013

WFD compliant Monitoring in Austrianinisterium.at

Organisation and role of monitoring actors

Karin Deutsch/BMLFUW-VII 1

karin.deutsch@lebensministerium.at





Water monitoring in Austria (1)



Austrian national surface water monitoring before WFD

- since 1991
- Surface water:
 - 285 permanent sites in running water
 - site selection main purpose monitoring chemical pollution
- Ground water:
 - ~ 2000 permanent sites
 - Representative overview

Water monitoring in Austria (2)



WFD adaption - since 2007:

- Surface water
 - → large changes in system
 - Ecological / Chemical Status: new methods, type-specific
 - Definition Surveillance Monitoring few permanent sites
 - Operative Monitoring:
 - based on Risk analysis
 - flexible not permanent
 - **■** Emphasis: Monitoring Hydromorphological Pressure
 - Monitoring programme change every 3 years
- Ground water
 - \rightarrow +/- the same as before 2007

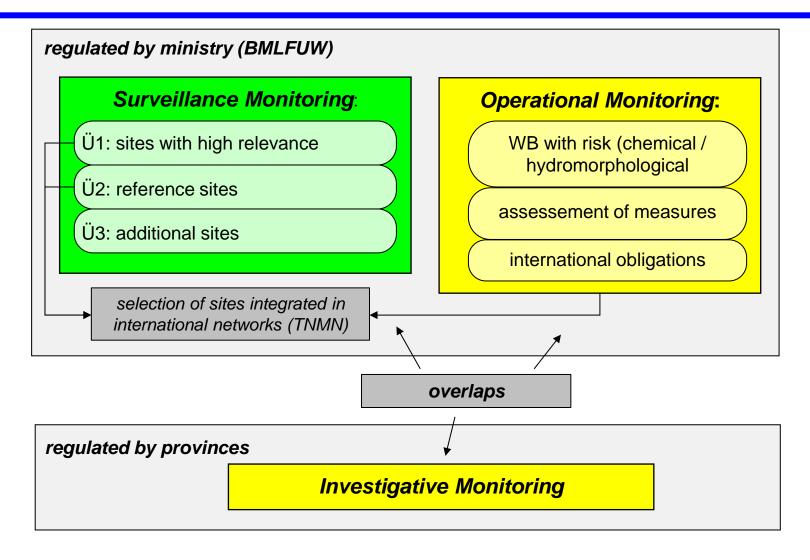
Legal foundations



- Water Framework Directive
- Austrian Water Act
- Gewässerzustandsüberwachungsverordnung (GZÜV) (Ordinance on the Monitoring of the Status of Waters)
 - → regulates Surveillance Monitoring and Operational Monitoring
 - → Criteria for site selection, monitoring methods and frequencies
- Investigative Monitoring:
 Responsibility of 9 provinces

Structure of monitoring network





Surveillance Monitoring - Surface Water



- Permanent monitoring network
- Mostly existing monitoring sites (data since 1992)
- 3 different types of monitoring sites:

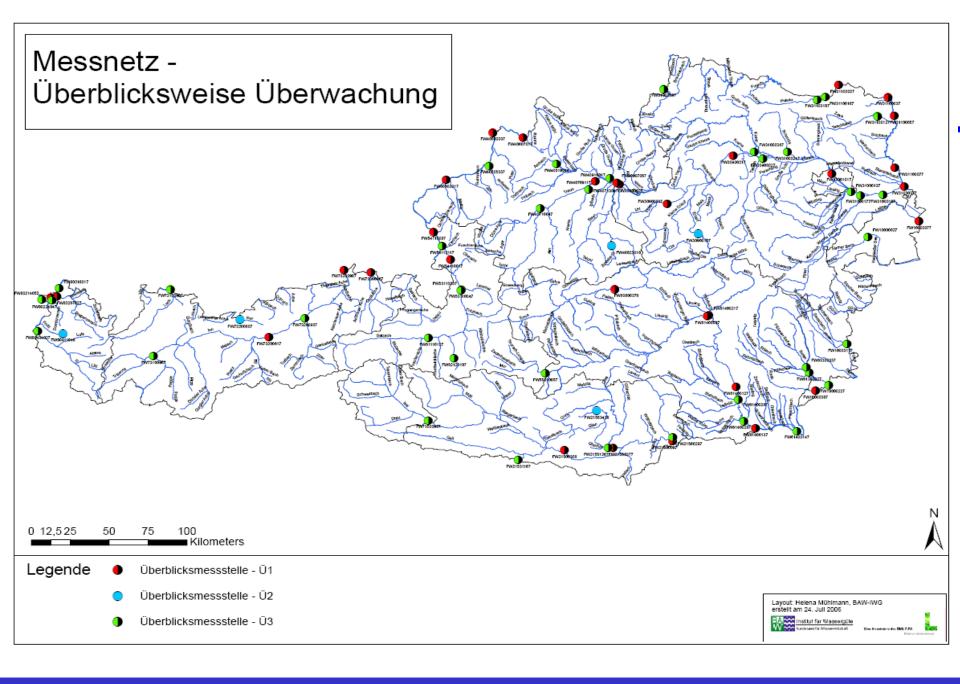
■ Ü1: sites with high relevance

■ Ü2: reference sites

■ Ü3: additional sites

	Ü1	Ü2	Ü3
rivers	31	5	40

Parameters based on WFD



Operational Monitoring – Surface Water



- Non-permanent monitoring network
- 3 different types of monitoring sites:
 - sites with high risk (chemical / hydromorphological)
 - sites for assessement of measures (after measures)
 - international obligations
- sampling frequency and duration
 - frequency depends on method:

chemical and physical: 12 p.a.

biological QE: 1 p.a

- duration:
 - 1 2 years depending on parameter

Operational Monitoring



sampling method – most indicative quality element

quality elements: Pressures:	Fundamantal Physical and chemical Parameters	Pollutants	Phyto- benthos	Makro- phytes	MZB	Fish
Chemical pressures						
nutrients	X		Х	(x)	(x)	
ogygen conditions	X				Χ	(x)
temperature	X				(x)	Χ
salinisation	X		(x)		(x)	X
acidification	Х			(x)	Χ	(x)
pollutants	X	relevant pollutant				
Hydromorphological pressures:						
Morphological modifications:					(x)	X
only modification of stream bed					Χ	(x)
residual flow				(x)	(x)	Х
hydro peaking				(x)	(x)	Х
impoundment				(x)	Χ	(x)
interruption of continuum					(x)	Х

GZÜV-Monitoringprogramme since 2007

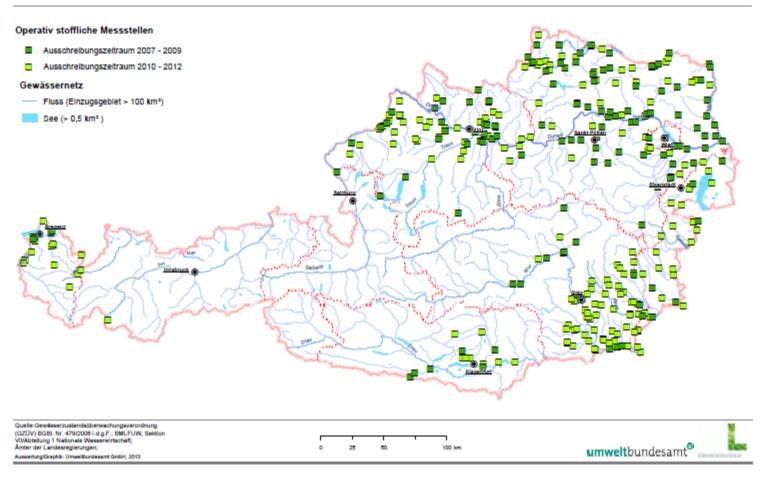


Operational Monitoring/Running Waters

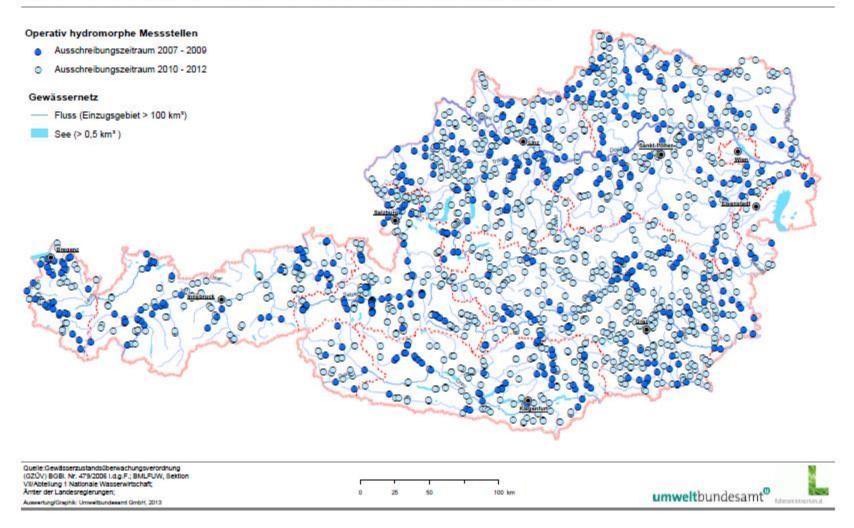
	Operative Überwachung in FG – Messstellenanzahl			
	In OWK mit Risiko Hydromorphologie	In OWK mit Risiko stofflich	davon Schadstoffe	Gesamtanzahl
2007-2009	458	114	42	572
2010-2012	1051	201	22	1252
2013-2015	ca. 450	163	21	ca. 613
2007-2015	ca. 1960	478	85	ca. 2440

Arbeitskarte

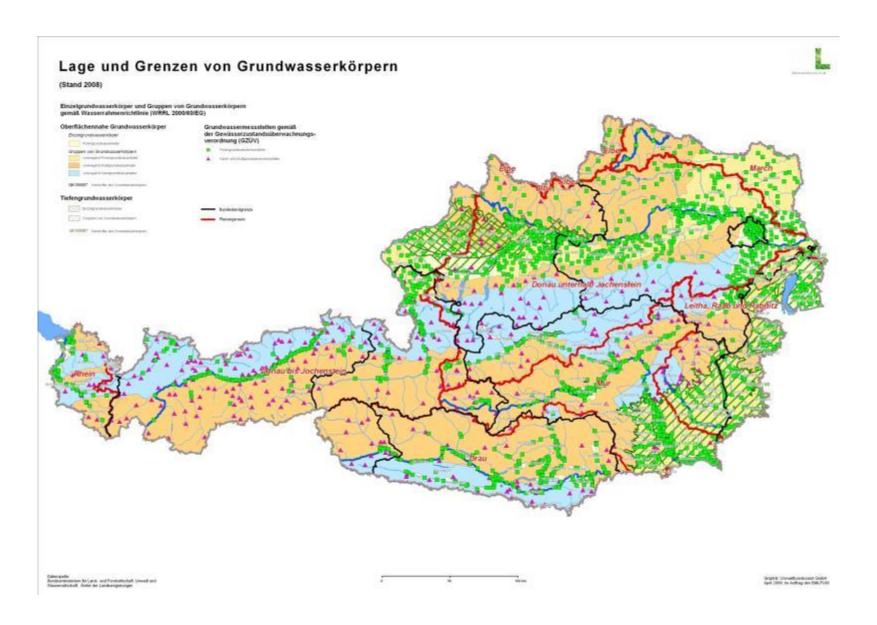
Operatives Messnetz - Oberflächengewässer Stofflich 2007 - 2012



Operatives Messnetz - Oberflächengewässer Hydromorph 2007 - 2012



GZÜV - Groundwater



Questions:

- Q 1: Who does what in monitoring (actors, roles and responsibilities?
- Q2: Participatory tools for collection of information on aquatic environment?
- Q3: What are the sources of funding for monitoring and their respective shares?

Q 1: Who does what in monitoring (actors, roles and responsibilities?



Surveillance Monitoring

Operational Monitoring

Responsibility:

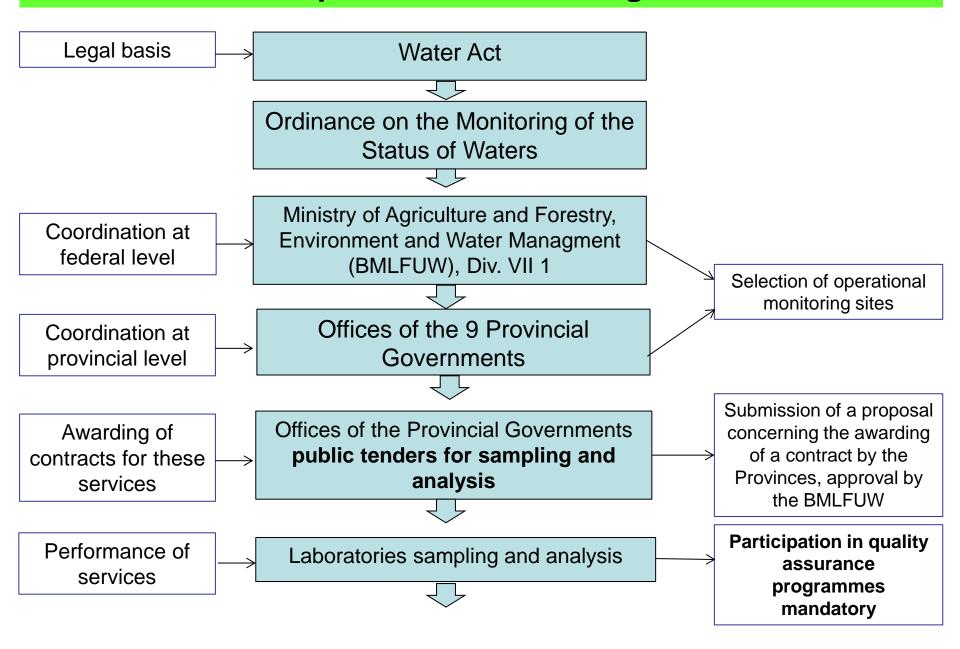
Federal Ministry of
Agriculture, Forestry,
Environment, Water
Managment (BMLFUW)
and
Offices of the 9
Provincial Governments

Investigative Monitoring

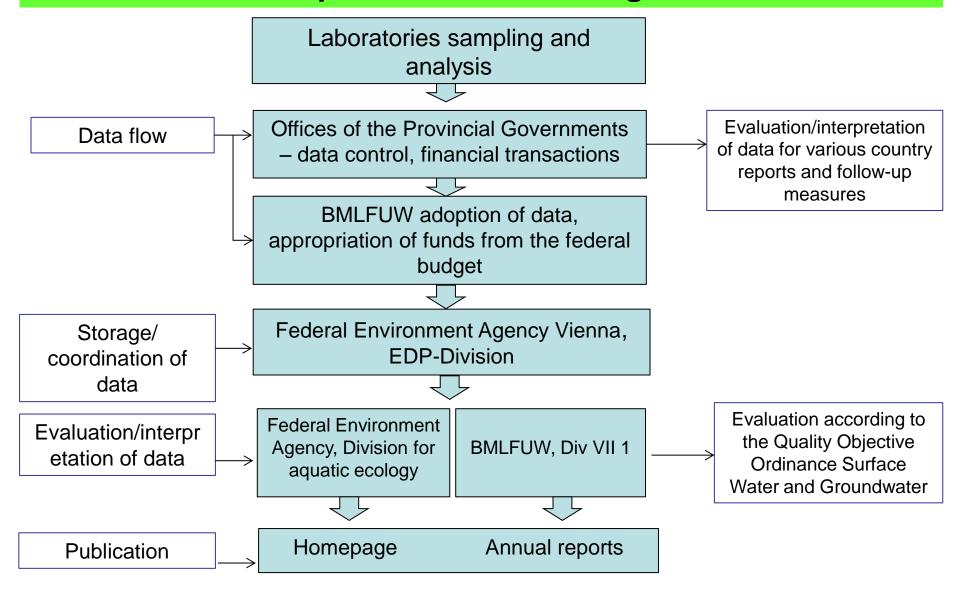


Responsibility: 9 Provinces

Surveillance and Operational Monitoring/1



Surveillance and Operational Monitoring/2



Surveillance and Operational Monitoring/Actors



Public authorities Private Coordination Sampling and Analysis Evaluation/interpretation of data Storage/ coordination of data **Publication**

Q2: Participatory tools for collection of information on aquatic environment (1)



Use of Monitoring data (1)

- WFD Status assessment and starting of measures
 - → no use of participatory tools
 - → essential need to get
 - data of high quality (AQC!)
 - data based on standardised methods
 - transparent assessment
 - → implementation of a Monitoring Network based on legal basis (GZÜV)
 - → Status assessment mostly based on governmental monitoring networks (GZÜV-Operational Monitoring Sites) or additional monitoring networks run by the Provincial Government

Q2: Participatory tools for collection of information on aquatic environment (2)



GZÜV/Surveillance and Operational Monitoring Data are "Environmental Data" and public!

→ Data: WISA-Homepage http://wisa.lebensministerium.at/h2o



→ Reports: Wassergüte in Österreich

http://wisa.lebensministerium.at/article/articleview/92037/1/13193



Q2: Participatory tools for collection of information on aquatic environment (3)



Use of Monitoring data (2)

- WFD Risk analysis (Art 5 WFD) of water bodies
 - → use of public and private data for assessing the likelihood that surface water bodies will fail to meet environmental quality objectives
 - → e.g. Inventory of emissions of WTP, data for getting consent, scientific data
 - → Inventory of emissions of WTP works +/- as participatory website
 - the WTP upload their emissions data,
 - evaluation and control by Provincial Government/BMLFUW
 - Based on Ordinance on Inventory of point source emissions
- Local river authority → reporting local accidents, faecal pollution

Q3: What are the sources of funding for monitoring and their respective shares?



WFD compliant monitoring is paid by Public funds Water Act § 143 b regulates shares

Operative and surveillance Monitoring

Installation of sampling sites

→ 100 % BMLFUW

sampling and analysis

→ 2/3 BMLFUW,

→ 1/3 Provincial Governments

Data storage

→ 100 % BMLFUW

Investigative Monitoring

100 % Provincial Governments

Q3: What are the sources of funding for monitoring and their respective shares (2)?



GZÜV – Surveillance and Operative Monitoring

Cost 2007 – 2012: Surface and Groundwater

Year	Surface water	Groundwater
2007-2009	€ 3.300.000,00	€ 2.700.000,00
2010-2012	€ 2.800.000,00	€ 1.800.000,00
	€ 6.100.000,00	€ 4.500.000,00

