

# WATER AND WASTEWATER MONITORING

# Resources for a Monitoring Programme

Risky Ayu Kristanti
Faculty of Engineering Technology
kristanti@ump.edu.my



## **Chapter Description**

#### Aims

- Student review the laboratory facility, transport, staffing and human resource development and training
- Student explains how the needs of communication during monitoring
- Student decide the inventory sampling stations and schedules for sampling expeditions

#### Expected Outcomes

- Student should be able to review the laboratory facility, transport, staffing and human resource development and training
- Student should be able to explains how the needs of communication during monitoring
- Student should be able to decide the inventory sampling stations and schedules for sampling expeditions

#### Other related Information

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

#### References

- Burden, Foerstner, McKelvie, and Guenther (2002) Environmental Monitoring Handbook, The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
- Jamie Bartram and Richard Balance. 1996. Water Quality Monitoring: A Practical Guide to Design and Implementation of Freshwater Quality Studies and Monitoring Programmes, CRC Press.





### LABORATORY FACILITY

- In situ: field kits or mobile laboratory
- Ex situ: UV-VIS spectrophotometer, High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC), Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)



### **TRANSPORT**

- Off-road vehicle (remote or rural area)
- Boat (large lakes and rivers)
- Bus or train (reliable public transport)





### **STAFFING**

Staff on a water quality monitoring program:

- Program manager
- Field staff
- Laboratory staff
- Data processor

The number required depend on size and scope of the monitoring program





### PROGRAM MANAGER

- Planning of water quality monitoring activities
- Coordination with regional centers, collaborating agencies, participating laboratories and others
- Procurement of necessary equipment and consumable supplies
- Arranging suitable transport
- Recruitment of staff
- Training of staff
- Preparation of training manuals





# **PROGRAM MANAGER (CONT.)**

- Safety in the filed and in the laboratory
- Preparation of standard operating procedures
- Organizing and managing central office facilities for the storage, handling, interpretation and distribution of data
- Supervising and evaluating the performance of all staff
- Reviewing and evaluating procedures
- Preparation of reports and dissemination of the findings of the monitoring programme.



#### FIELD STAFF



- Field staffs are required for field work and sampling.
- Responsible on:
  - ✓ Undertaking sampling expeditions
  - ✓ Obtaining samples according to SOPs
  - ✓ Labelling sample bottles, making notes and recording unusual conditions at the sampling station
  - ✓ Preparting samples for transport and delivering to the laboratory
  - ✓ Routine maintenance of equipment
  - ✓ Preparing sample bottle
  - ✓ Performing field test for selecte

### **LABORATORY STAFF**



- Undertake chemical, microbiological and biological analyses
- Responsible on :
  - ✓ Laboratory management
  - ✓ Determining and procuring the equipment and supplies that will be needed
  - √ Ensuring the SOPs are being followed
  - ✓ Quality control of analytical procedures
  - ✓ Enforcing safety precautions and procedures, for fire, explosions and noxious fumes



## **QUALITY ASSURANCE OFFICER**



#### Responsible on:

- Reporting directly to senior manager on matters concerning quality assurance
- Monitoring the quality of analytical work in the laboratory and in the field
- Auditing the reports, laboratory notebooks, field notebooks and other lab documentation



## **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

- Quality of data produced ~ adequately trained staff
- Training is a continuing process, e.g. short courses, seminars and workshops
- Training should be flexible, taking account to specific needs of individual staff members and encouraging staff to join appropriate professional organizations



### COMMUNICATION

- Good for achieving programme outputs, ensure the aims are met and ensure the continued work.
- Communication internal (analyst to lab chief and analyst) or external (External Support Agencies, e.g., GEMS/WATER programme)

# INVENTORY OF SAMPLING STATION Malaysia PAHANG

- A map of the general area showing the location of sampling station
- A narrative description of how to get the sampling station
- A full description of the sampling station
- Notes concerning means of <u>access and whether permission</u>
- Notes of any times of year when access may be difficult/ impossible
- Boat rental arrangement
- Special equipment (e.g. ropes, lifebelts) and clothing (e.g. waters)
- <u>Time or times of day</u> when samples are to be obtained
- <u>Test</u> that are to be made on site
- Volume of sample required and any preservatives treatment
- Travel time for the sampling station to the nearest laboratory





# SCHEDULES FOR SAMPLING EXPEDITIONS

- Depends on:
  - ✓ Local conditions,
  - ✓ Travel time
  - ✓ Seasonal weather and travel problem
  - ✓ Qualifications of the field staff
  - ✓ Availability of transport
  - ✓ The maximum time permitted between collection and analysis of samples



# Conclusion of The Chapter

 Resource for monitoring program should be checked before conducting. It includes laboratory facility, transport, staff and human resource development and training.



## Reference

Jamie Bartram and Richard Balance. 1996. Water Quality
Monitoring: A Practical Guide to Design and Implementation of
Freshwater Quality Studies and Monitoring Programmes, CRC
Press.

