



Interreg
Atlantic Area
European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION

MONITOOL 
new tools for water quality monitoring

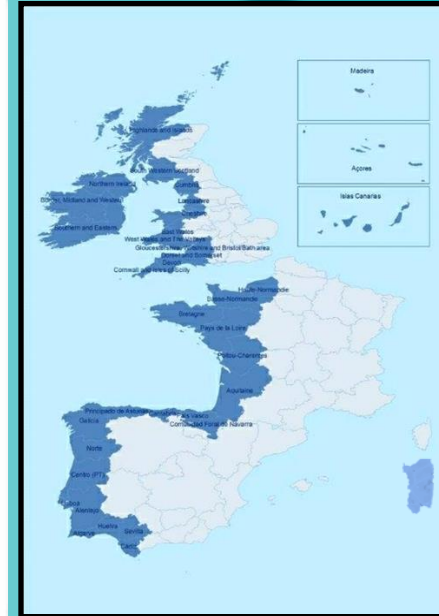
New tools for monitoring the chemical status in transitional and coastal waters under the Water Framework Directive

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MONITOOL 8 Full Partners



Università degli
Studi di Cagliari



MONITOOL 10 Associated Partners (stakeholders & end users)



The largest European consortium working on DGTs

Introduction

European Water Framework Directive (WFD;2000/60/EC)

Aim: to achieve a “Good Ecological and Chemical Status” for all European Union waters (including transitional/estuarine and coastal waters)

Ecological status

- Biological
- Hydromorphological
- Physico-chemical (main pollutants)

Chemical status

- Priority substances

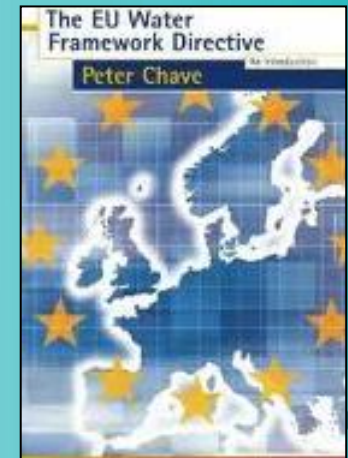
❖ WFD (2013/39/EU) → 45 priority substances

❖ Four toxic metals (Cd, Pb, Ni, Hg)

❖ Good chemical status (*sensu* WFD)

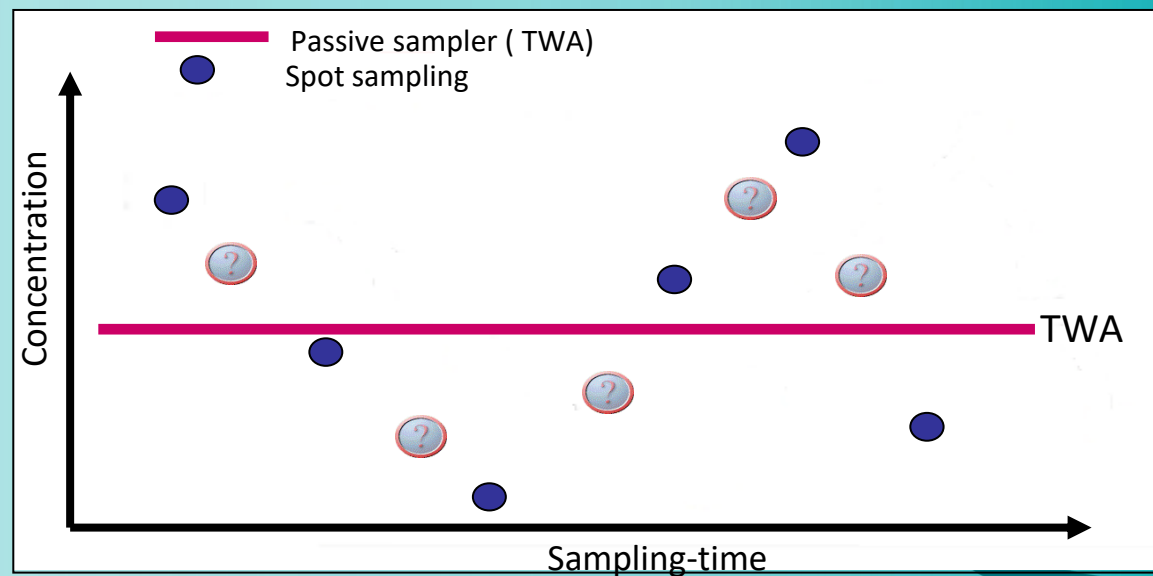
❖ [priority substances] < Environmental Quality Standards (EQS)

❖ ‘Compliance Checking’



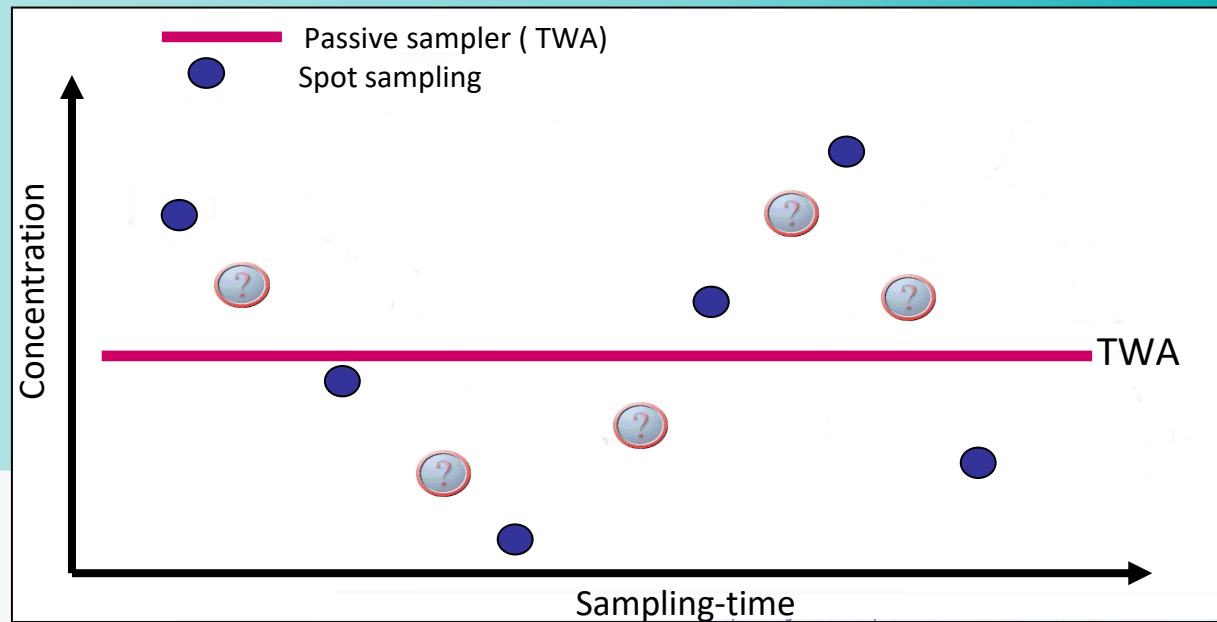
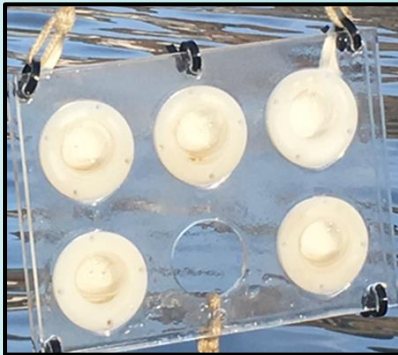
Introduction

- Shortcomings of traditional monitoring
 - Spot sampling → represents metal concentration at the exact sampling time (over/sub estimation the contamination of the system)
 - Missing of episodic contamination and/or decisions taken based on transient peak of contaminants
 - Toxicological relevance of dissolved concentrations ???
 - Metal concentrations below the detection limits



Introduction

- New methodologies to comply with the WFD requirements (especially in estuaries)
 - ❖ Attain lower limits of detection
 - ❖ Integrate temporal variability of contaminants → permits to provide more reliable metal concentration measurements
 - ❖ Provide information on the labile concentration → toxicologically relevant
- Passive samples as a good alternative widely used in investigative monitoring
- Main barrier: the lack of specific EQS for DGTs



MONITOOL Project EAPA_565/2016

Interreg Atlantic Area Transnational Cooperation Programme

3 years (2017-2020)

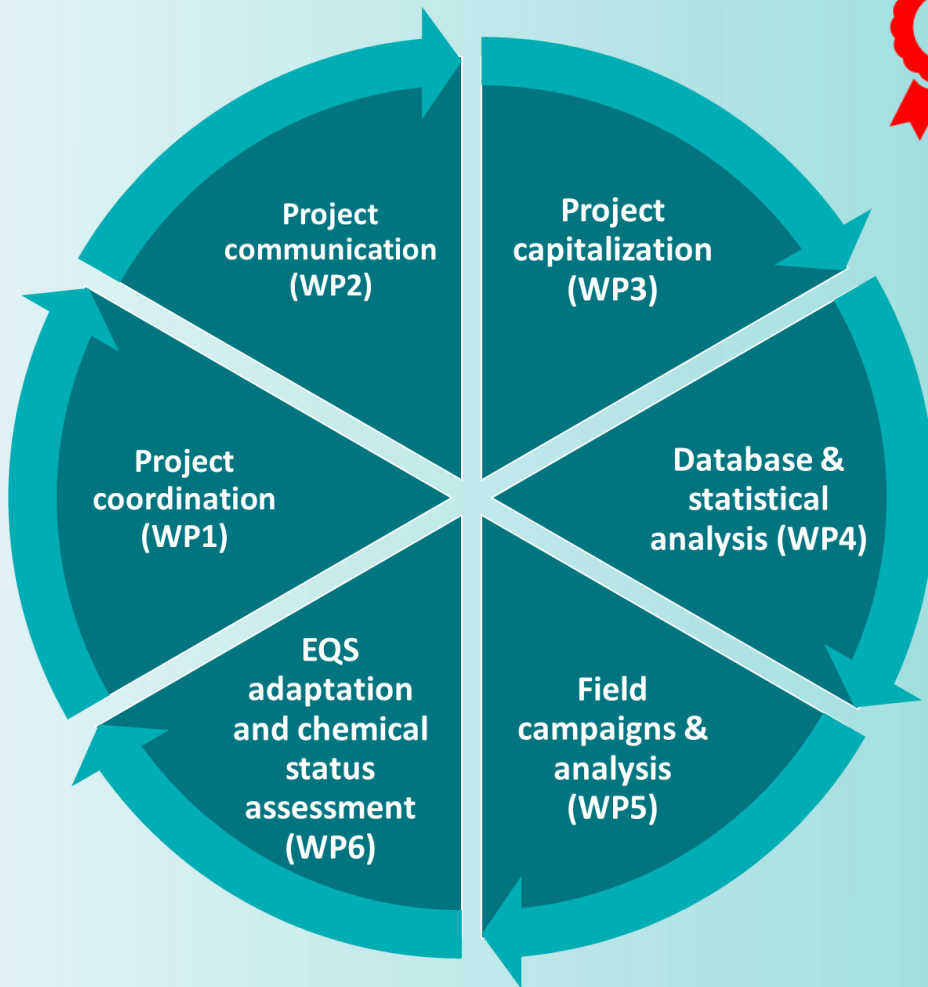
Total cost: 1.92 M€

ERDF 75 %: 1,5 M€

Main objectives:

- To define Environmental Quality Standards and protocols for the use of DGTs in chemical monitoring within the European Water Framework Directive
- To develop a network of laboratories focused on the use of DGTs within the European Water Framework Directive

Monitool Work Packages



Common protocols for sampling and analysis:
ALL partners followed the same protocol in the different regions



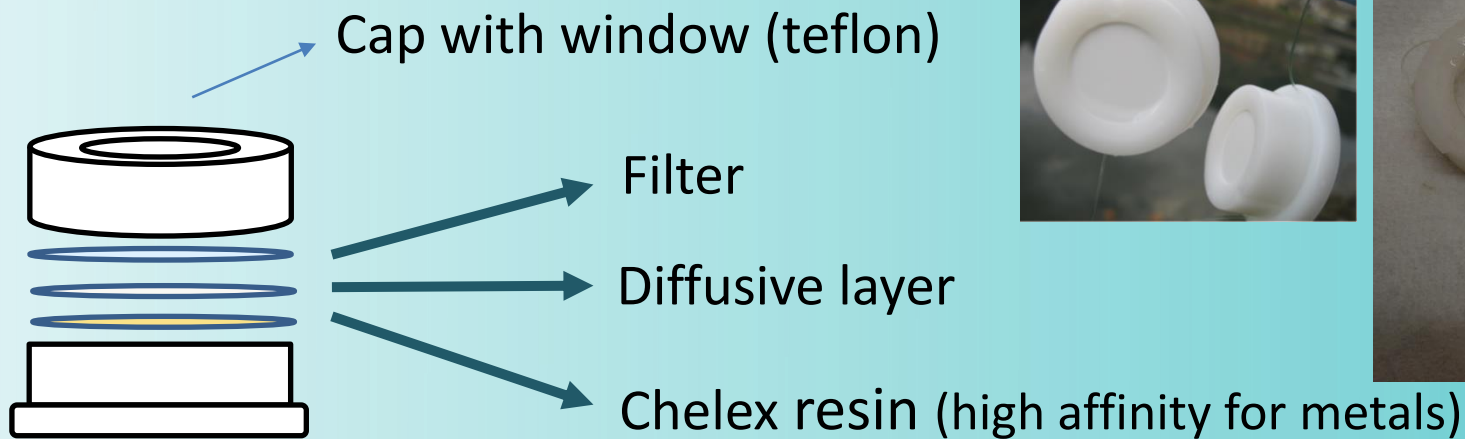
All samples were analyzed within the Consortium:
3 different labs for:
Metals in Waters by ICPMS.
Metals in Waters by voltametry
Metals in DGT resins by ICPMS



All results from the different regions are recorded in a common database

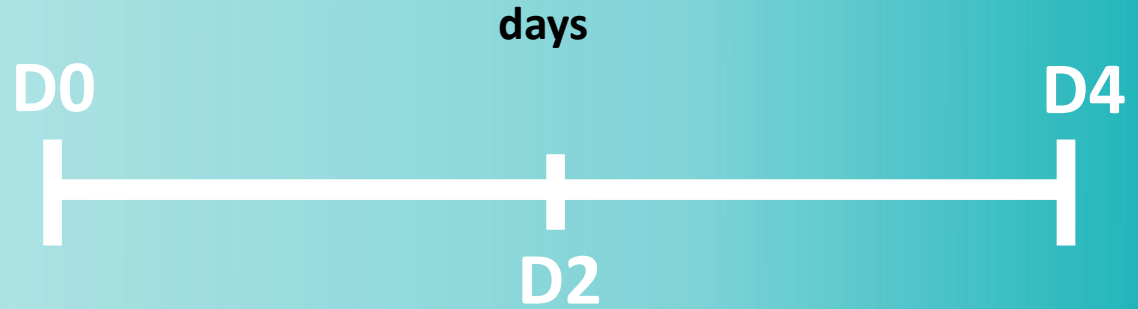
Passive samplers for metals DGT type

- DGT: Diffusive Gradient in Thin Films
- Disc of ± 4 cm of diameter and 2.0 cm of diameter of the exposition window
- Filled by three membranes:
 - Polysulfone filter (0.45 μm \emptyset ; avoid particle abrasion)
 - Diffusive layer of hydrogel (0.8 mm thickness; **Polyacrylamide**)
 - **Chelex-100** resin immersed in polyacrylamide (0.4 mm thickness; cations exchange)



WP5: Monitool sampling strategy

- 8 European regions
- 4 sampling sites per region (estuary or coast)
- In 2018: 2 sampling campaigns (wet and dry seasons)



Coast: 3 days (1 sampling per day)

Estuary: 5 days and 2 sampling per day (at high and low tide)



WP4: Database and statistical analysis



The application of DGT to respond to the demands of the WFD in relation with the evaluation of the chemical status in the marine environment

Concentration of metal (ng L^{-1})

WP5: Monitool Sampling Sites



TOTAL nº of sites:
21 coastal sites
13 estuarine sites

Over 250 DGTs and
over 500 seawater
samples from wet and
dry campaign



WP5: Monitool sampling strategy

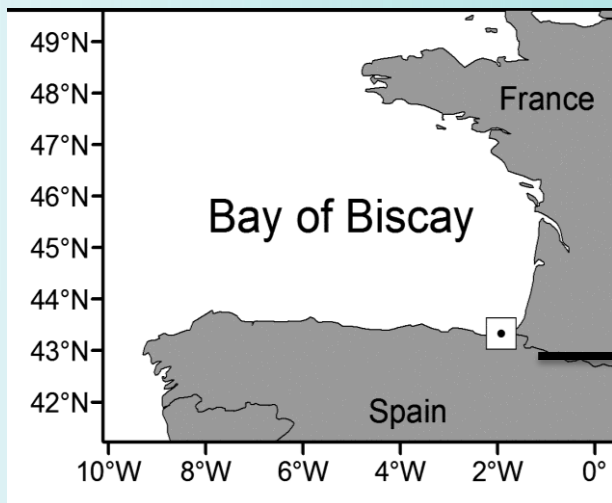


IN SITU PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS (at DGTs Depth)

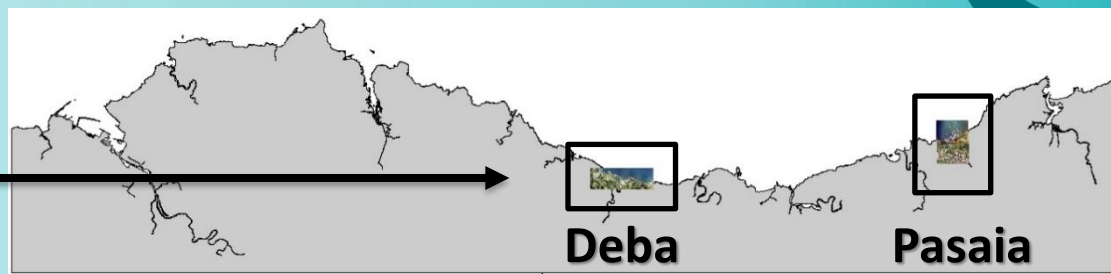
Temperature, salinity, DO (mg/L and %), pH, turbidity, depth, specific conductivity, biofouling



Sampling campaigns in the Basque Coast



Basque coast



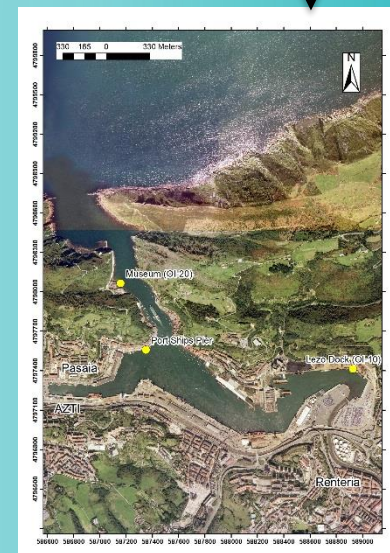
2 estuaries with different riverine/marine influence; different contamination sources.

4 stations

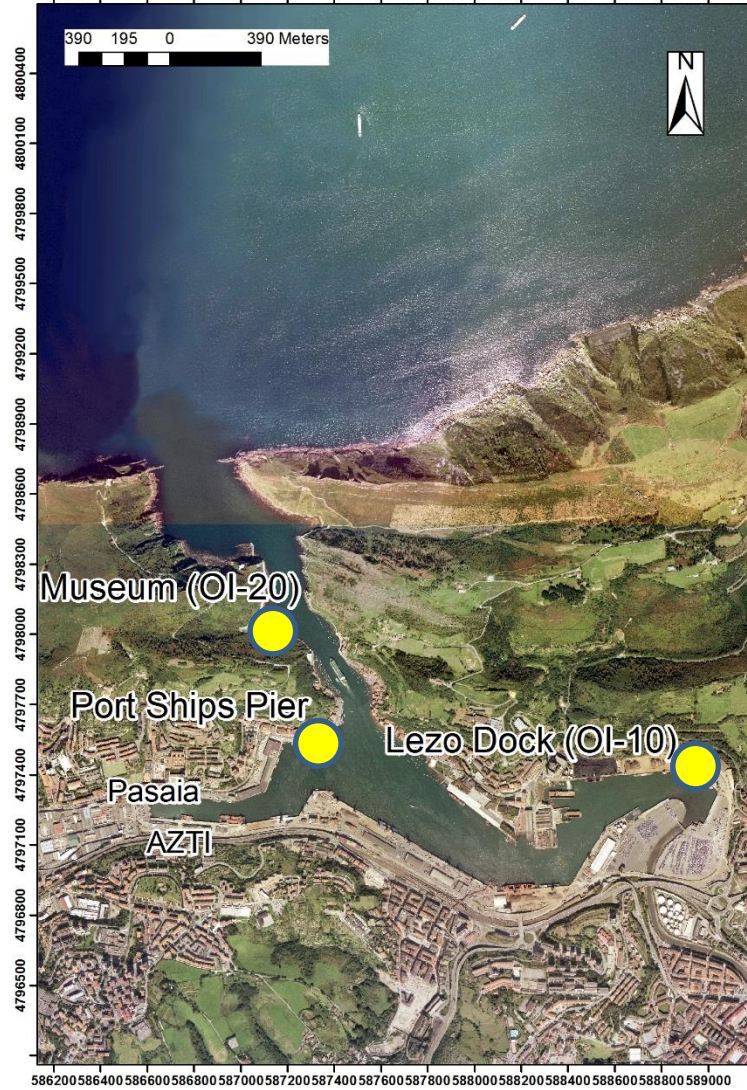
2 campaigns:

Wet season (February-March 2018)

Dry season (September 2018)



Sampling sites in the Basque Coast

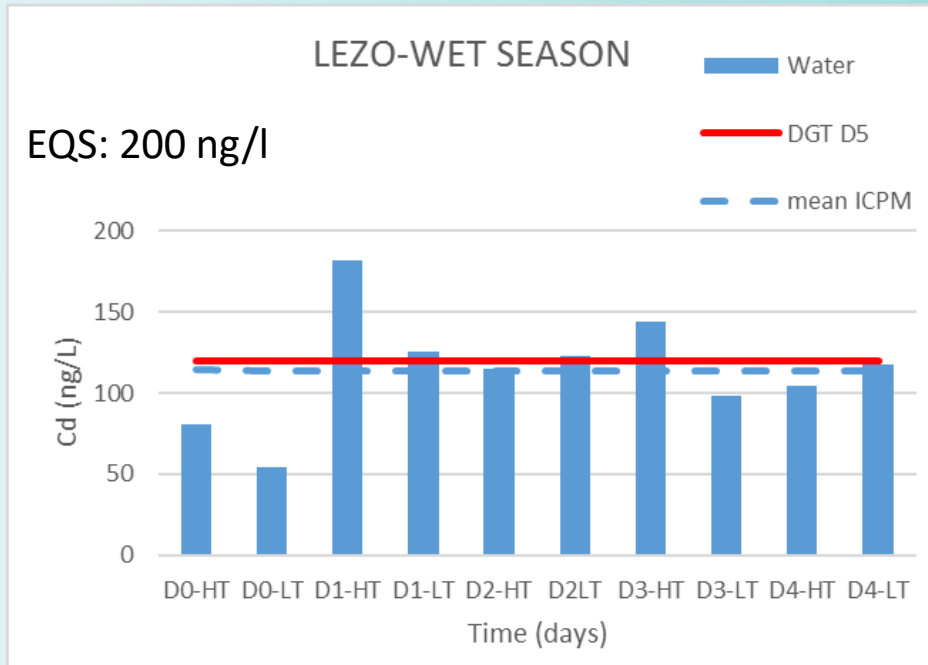


Results

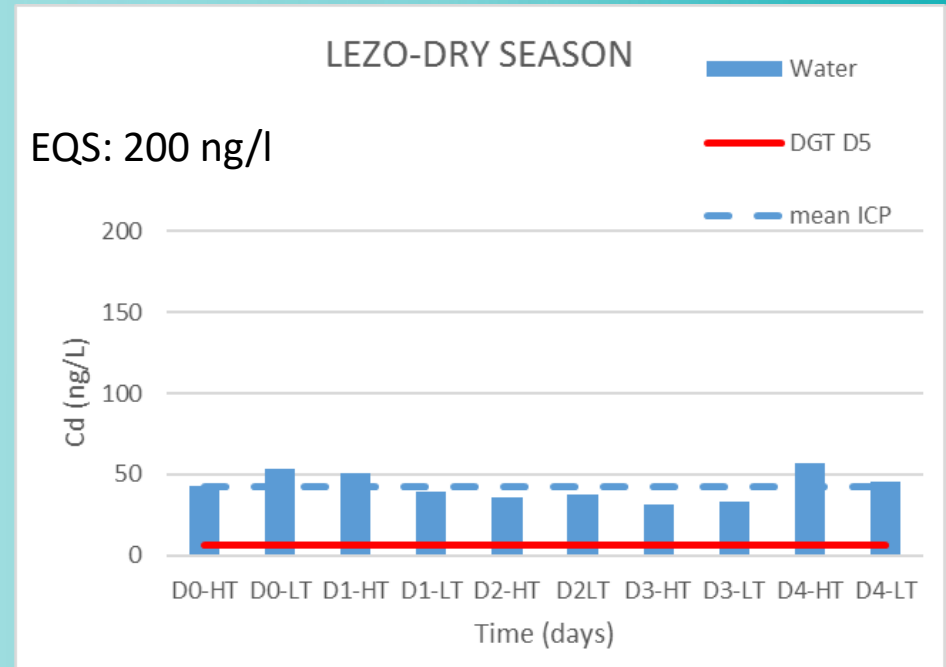
Cd, Ni, Pb, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn

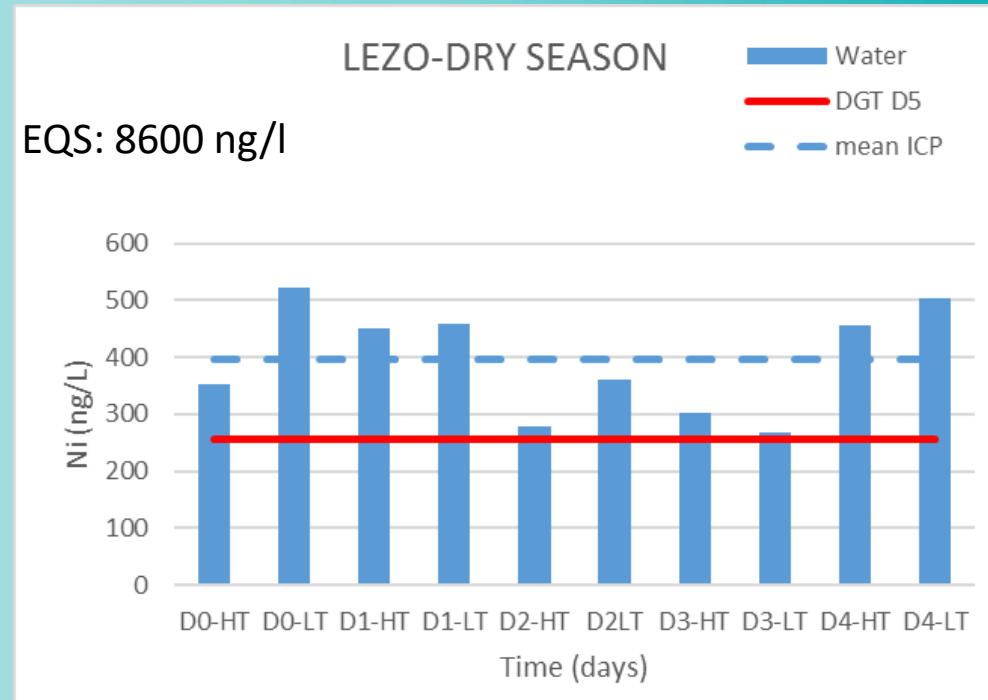
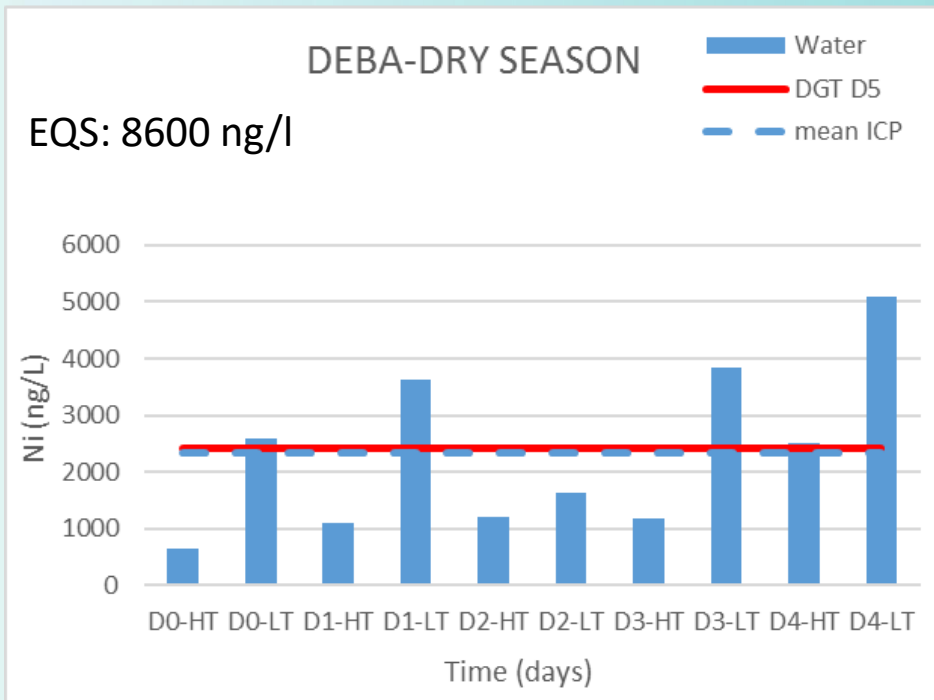
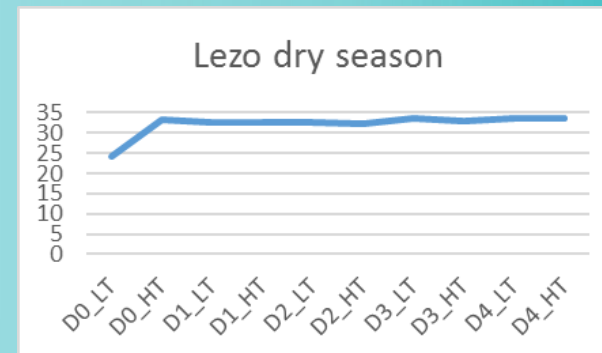
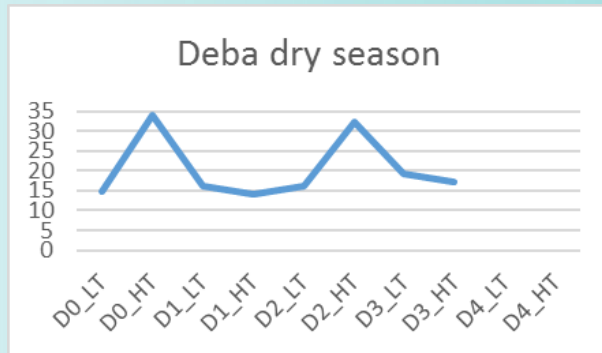
Results show differences with seasonality and between estuaries (different salinity ranges, DOC, spm, turbidity, different contamination sources....)

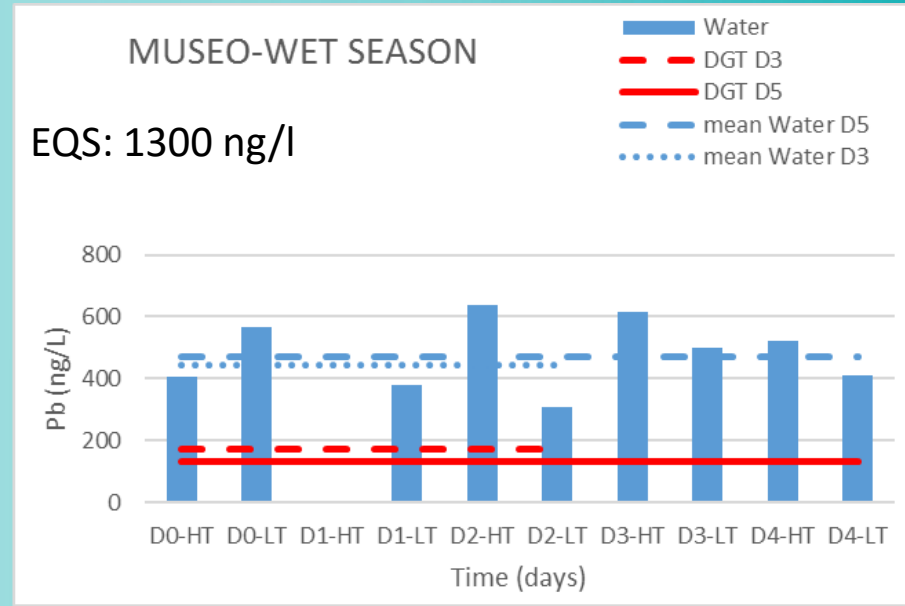
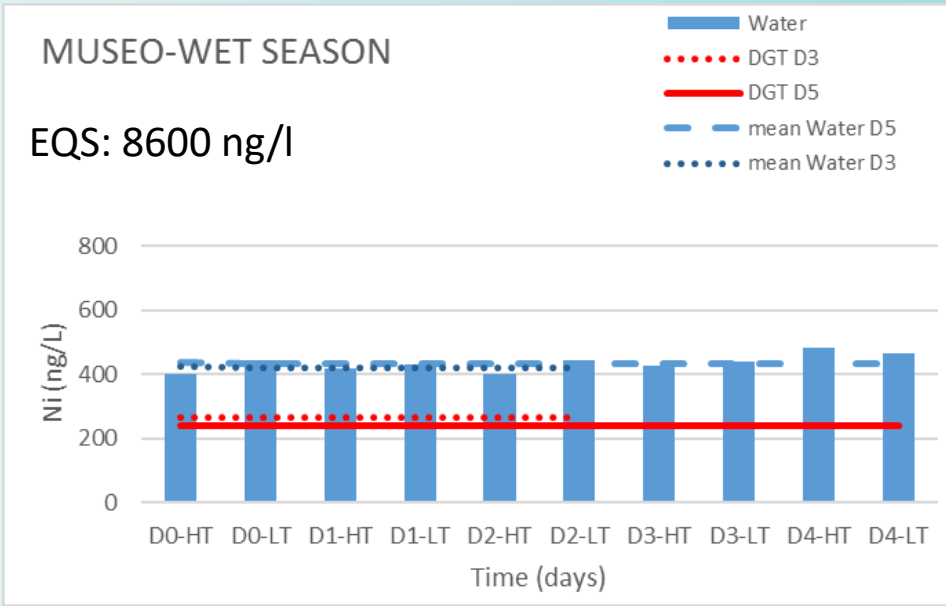
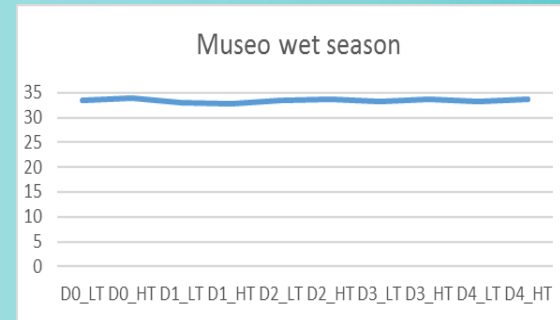
Salinity range: 3-28 psu



Salinity range: 24-34 psu

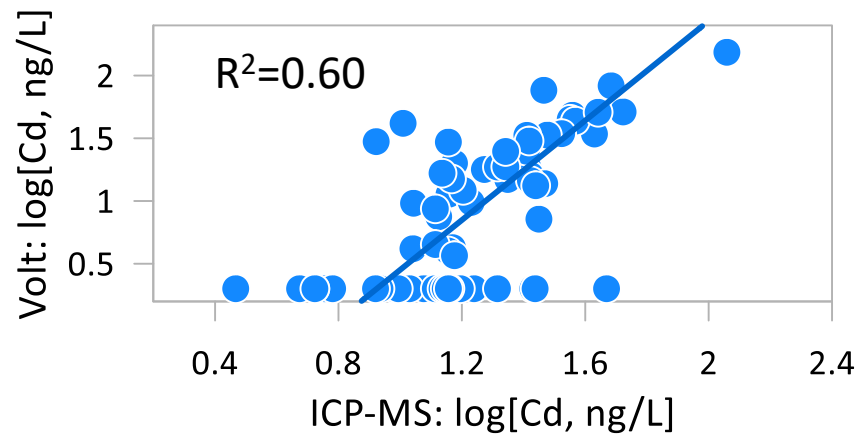
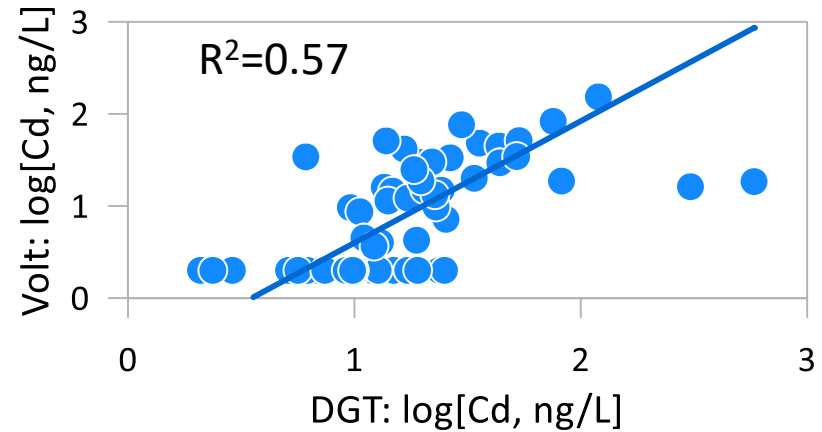
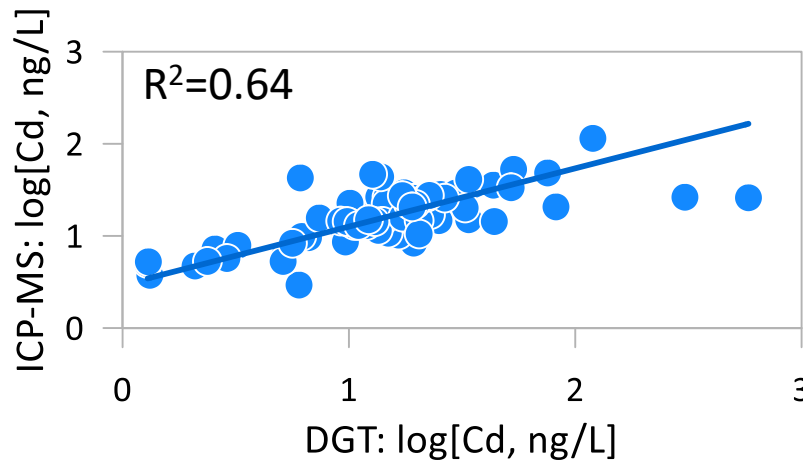






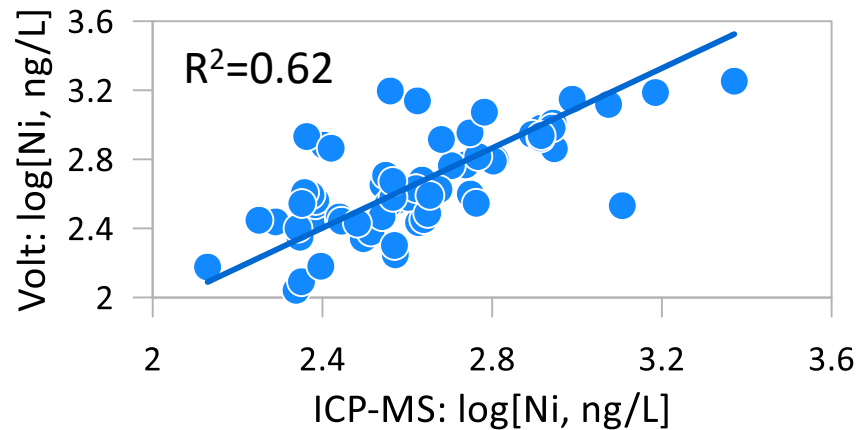
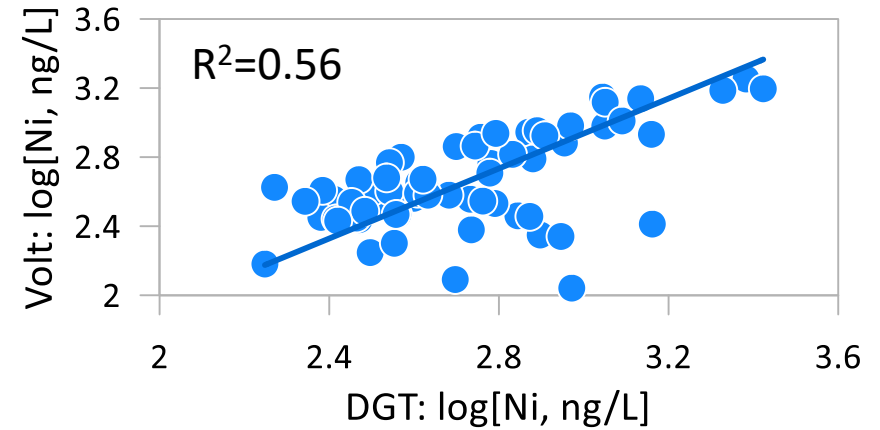
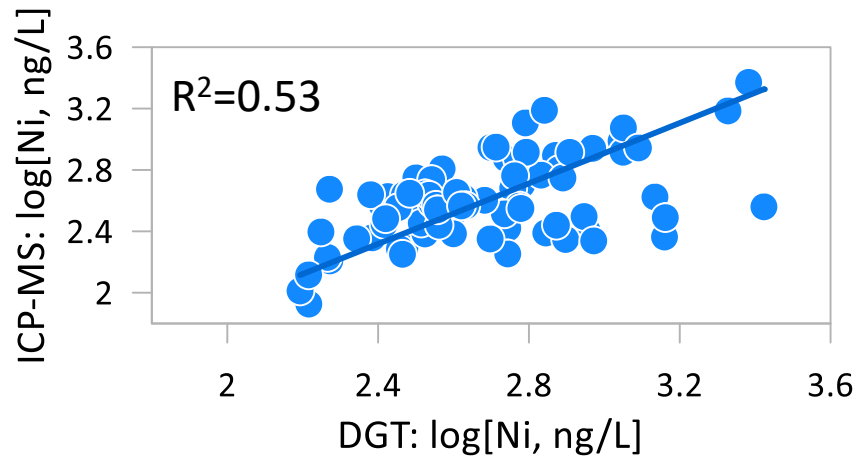
Results: correlations

Cd, EQS = 200 ng/L (2,30 ng/L in log)



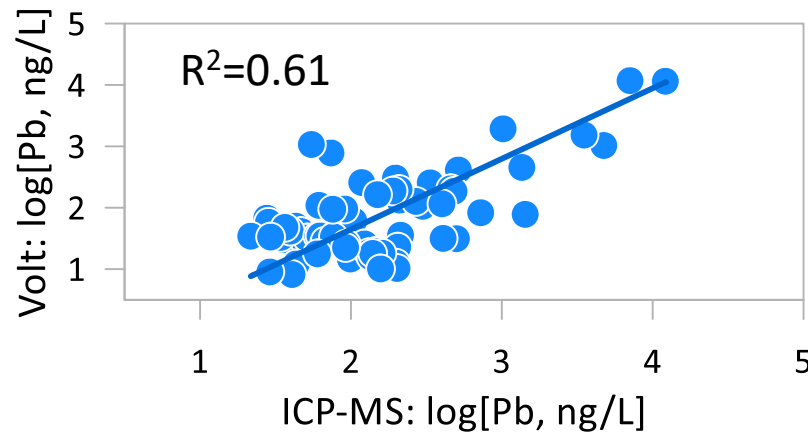
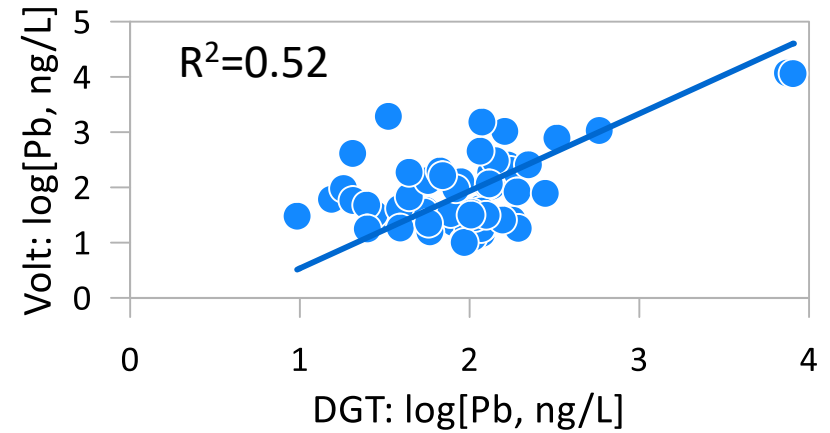
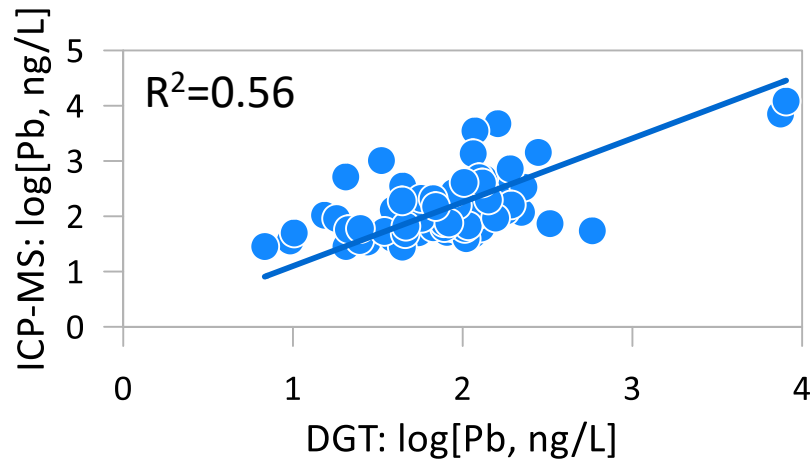
Results: correlations

Ni, EQS = 8600 ng/L (3,93 ng/L in log)



Results: correlations

Pb, EQS = 1300 ng/L (3,11 ng/L in log)



Next steps:

- Correlation analysis of metal concentrations with environmental parameters.
- Statistical analysis with all data from 8 regions.
- To derive the EQS



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!



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