

# Surface Water - Pollution and Monitoring





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# Agenda

- Importance of Surface Waters
- Pollution Sources and Key Pollutants
- Monitoring Approaches
- Czech and EU Water Legislation





# Importance of Surface Waters

#### What Are Surface Waters?



- Definition: Rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, and wetlands.
- Environmental Role: Biodiversity support, ecosystems balance.
- **Economic Role:** Agriculture, fishing, tourism, industry.



#### Ecosystem Services Provided by Surface Waters

- **Provisioning Services:** Drinking water, irrigation, hydropower.
- **Regulating Services:** Climate regulation, flood control.
- **Cultural Services:** Recreation, tourism, heritage.
- Supporting Services: Habitat for aquatic organisms.

Sources and Types of Pollution

#### Sources of Water Pollution



- **Point Sources:** Factories, sewage plants.
- Non-Point Sources: Agricultural runoff, urban drainage.



#### Key Pollutants in Surface Waters



- 1. Heavy Metals: Lead, cadmium, arsenic (toxic, persistent).
- 2. Nutrients: Nitrogen, phosphorus (cause eutrophication).
- 3. Organic Pollutants: Pesticides, PCBs, hydrocarbons.
- 4. Pharmaceuticals: Hormones, antibiotics.
- 5. Microbial Contaminants: Bacteria, pathogens.



#### Impacts of Pollution on Surface Waters

- **Eutrophication:** Excess nutrients  $\rightarrow$  algal blooms  $\rightarrow$  oxygen depletion.
- **Toxicity:** Harm to aquatic life and food chains.
- Bioaccumulation: Persistent chemicals build up in organisms.
- Microbial Risks: Pathogens affecting human and animal health.





Water Monitoring Approaches

#### Why Monitor Surface Waters?



- Evaluate water quality.
- Detect pollution incidents.
- Ensure compliance with environmental standards.
- Support policy-making and public health protection.



#### **Monitoring Indicators**

- 1. Physical Indicators: Temperature, turbidity, conductivity.
- 2. Chemical Indicators: pH, dissolved oxygen, heavy metals, pesticides.
- 3. Biological Indicators: Fish populations, macroinvertebrates, algae.





#### Water Sampling Methods

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- Grab Sampling: Single-time collection from rivers/lakes.
- **Composite Sampling:** Multiple samples mixed for a better overview.
- Sediment Sampling: Tracks pollution accumulation over time.
- **Biological Sampling:** Aquatic organisms as pollution indicators.



#### Laboratory Analysis Methods



- ICP-MS & AAS: Heavy metals detection.
- GC-MS & HPLC: Organic pollutants, pharmaceuticals.
- Microbiological Tests: E. coli, coliform bacteria, ...



# Water Quality in the Czech Republic

# Monitoring in the Czech Republic

- Act No. 254/2001 on Water Protection: National water management framework.
- Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI): Main monitoring body.
- **Sampling Frequency:** Monthly to quarterly, depending on the site.





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# Water Quality Standards (CZ)

- Chemical Standards: Heavy metals, pesticides, industrial chemicals.
- **Biological Standards:** Fish populations, algae, invertebrates.
- Classification System:
  - High, Good, Moderate, Poor, Bad (based on ecological status).





## River Basin Management Plans



- Developed for each major river basin.
- Address flood risk, pollution control, and water conservation.
- Ensure national and EU compliance.



# Water Monitoring in the EU

# EU Water Framework Directive (WFD)

- Directive 2000/60/EC: Established integrated water management across the EU.
- **Goals:** Achieve "good" water status by 2027.
- Key Principles: River basin management, public participation, cross-border cooperation.

## EU Environmental Quality Standards

- **Directive 2013/39/EU:** Regulates priority substances (heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs).
- Environmental Quality Standards (EQS): Sets maximum permissible concentrations in water bodies.

# Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)



- Regulates sewage and industrial wastewater treatment.
- Its revision is currently underway to address new environmental challenges and technologies.
- **Objective:** Minimize water pollution from urban and industrial discharge.

#### Groundwater and Drinking Water Directives

- Directive (EU) 2020/2184 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (recast). Ensures safe drinking water quality.
- **Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC):** Prevents and controls groundwater pollution. Still in force, this directive protects groundwater from pollution and has been updated with new technical specifications and standards for better water resource protection.



# Marine Strategy Framework Directive

- **Directive 2008/56/EC:** Protects marine waters from pollution.
- Goal: Achieve "good environmental status" of EU marine waters.



Policy Implications and Conclusions

## **Policy Challenges and Future Directions**

- Climate change impact on water resources.
- Increasing urbanization and agricultural pressure.
- Need for better cross-border water management cooperation.
- Strengthening water-related policies and technological solutions.

## Summary & Call to Action



- Surface water monitoring is essential for environmental protection, public health, and sustainable development.
- Effective policies and international cooperation are crucial.
- Join efforts to ensure cleaner and healthier water resources!