## ICPER workshop



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# Extraordinary monitoring in extreme hydrological events in the Czech part of the Elbe River basin

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## Extreme hydrological events

- Emergency hydrological situation:
  - High flows and floods
  - Low flows and long-term drought
- How to monitor the impact of these situations on water quality ?
  - The choice of measuring points
  - The choice of suitable indicators
  - When to start and stop extraordinary monitoring?
- How to monitor the impact of these situations on quality of sediments?
  - Sediment remobilisation, sediment transport on long distances
  - Sampling of fresh sediments after the flood
- How can we use a monitoring station?
  - Floods
  - Drought





## **Extraordinary monitoring**

#### Limitations

- Monitoring of emergencies in the Czech Republic is not centrally resolved
- There is no legislation, there is no uniform methodology, basic rules are not defined
- There is no obligation, the reimbursement of costs is not defined
- Theoretically can be declared investigative monitoring, but it is not an operational solution

#### • Real status

- In extreme situations, extraordinary monitoring is carried out to different range
- responsibility and professional approach of river basin managers "state enterprises Povodí" announcement of extraordinary monitoring
- interest in results from competent authorities, the media and the public







## Floods – high flows

- Risks to water quality and sediment quality
  - Flooding of industrial sites, sewage treatment plants, warehouses,...
  - Contribution of uncleaned waste water
  - Flooding of land and agricultural crops
  - Remobilisation of sediments and old deposits



### • Time course – three phases

- Start of extreme situation rapid increase of pollutants rinsing of soluble substances and fine fractions of sediments (heavy metals, organic matter, phosphorus, ...)
- Flood high flow rates and large dilution contamination is not critical
- Situation after flood very risky low flows and pumping of water from flooded objects, agricultural land

#### Solutions/measures

- Limited availability of measuring points "backup" profiles
- Choice of suitable indicators
  - health risks, risk of contamination of river floodplains
  - rapid determination, but also toxic metals, organic compounds, microbiology
- Increasing frequency of monitoring

## **Draught** – low flows

- Risks to water quality and sediment quality
  - Insufficient dilution of discharged waste water
  - Atypical changes in temperature and oxygen content
  - Increase of biological activity in rivers
  - Changes in species composition of biota
  - Remobilisation of sediments and old deposits



#### • Time course

- The gradual start and end of the extreme situation the "insidious" course
- Solutions/measures
  - Availability of standard measuring points
  - Choice of suitable indicators
    - health and environmental risks
    - rapid determination, but also nutrients, oxygen content, toxic metals, organic compounds, microbiology
  - Increasing frequency of monitoring
  - Monitoring of biological components

## Use of monitoring stations

### Draught

- It can be fully utilized
- Continuous determination
- Sampling of composite and spot samples
- Samping of suspended sediments



#### • Floods

- Smaller floods it is possible to capture concentration gains in the first phase
- In extreme situations can not be used clogging by mud, without electricity, flooding of the station preventive shutdown of the station
- Very valuable in post-flood situation water quality monitoring during third phase







## **Examples of monitoring outputs**



Výsledky mimořádného monitoringu jakosti vody v období sucha v roce 2015

Ministerstvo životního prostředí

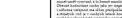
#### VYHODNOCENÍ POVODNÍ V ČERVNU 2013

cého sucha na kvalitu povrchových vod,

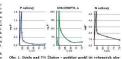


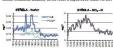
PŘEDBĚŽNÁ ZPRÁVA





tzv. hyporeślu, tedy podrióniho dna, a procesú v nem probihajicioh. V něštrých vednich tocich už veda proběkla pouze hyporešlem, col mamenací pědoui kontinualní infiliteci o brovnýky notensickem samodištní. Soubědne se může uplatut výmena vedy mezi vodalní nebem a brajinou jířní nirova). Jakele v něštrejch místech může voda







SUCHO 2015 A JAKOST VODY JINDŘICH DURAS



Vodohospodářská bilance za rok 2016

Vyhodnocení situace vodních zdrojů a vodohospodářské bilance v roce 2015



Zpráva nocení jakosti povrchových vod ůsobnosti Povodí Labe, státní podnik za rok 2016



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Hradec Králové, červen 2016

### Ideas for the future

- Unification of approaches of individual river basin managers in the Czech Republic, respectively. elaboration of rules for monitoring in extreme hydrological events in the Czech Republic
- Preparation of basic theses and recommendations in the framework of the activities of the ICPER expert committees using the experience from the German part of the Elbe River.
- Useful use of monitoring stations on the Elbe River and the Vltava River in extreme situations
- Sampling of fresh sediments after floods and evaluation of their quality, respectively evaluation of assessing changes in their quality it is possible to use the sediment quality index (SQI) according to the methodology of ICPER in the absence of Czech national environmental quality standards (EQS) for sediments



# Thank you for your attention

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