

# **“Making Water Transparent”**

## **Innovative Water Monitoring Networks to Support Water Managers in Quickly Developing Economies**

### **A Global Perspective**

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# The Global Perspective - Why Online Monitoring ?



USA

- Very strict new limits for nutrients with focus on coastal areas
- Drinking water protection “Homeland Security”



Canada

- Drinking water protection in very remote areas (First Nations project)
- Mining: Monitoring of mining activities and oil production from oil sand, and fracking



Europe

- Optimization of use of energy and chemicals in water treatment plants
- Centralized management of water infrastructure
- To guarantee excellent drinking water quality at consumer tap; EU Water Safety Plan



China, India, South-East Asia, Lat. Am.

(quickly developing economies)

- River monitoring for protection of drinking water intakes from toxic spills
- Detection and identification of toxic spills in industrial effluents
- Building protection: Drinking water monitoring in important buildings in China

## Examples of existing s::can „Big Data“ WQM Networks

- ❑ Thames Water, UK, waste water plants: 250 stations centrally monitored
- ❑ Canal Isabel, Spain, waste water plants: 80 stations
- ❑ Vienna, Austria, drinking water: 70 stations
- ❑ Canada: 80 stations in a network operated by First Nations (drinking water)
- ❑ US “Homeland Security”: Boston, New York, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Dallas, and many more invested into drinking water network monitoring
- ❑ River monitoring projects active with up to 100 stations in India (Ganga), Mexico (Atoyac), China, South-East Asia ...
- ❑ Several other projects under discussion with 50 – 500 stations in India, China, South-East Asia, Latin America, Europe, Middle East, ....

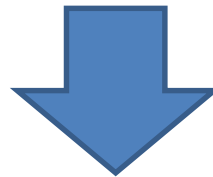


Which type of technology is needed to be successful in such large, highly resolved monitoring networks ?

## WQM Networks – how to make them smart



**Simplicity** – of sensors  
**Simplicity** – of software  
**Simplicity** – of operation

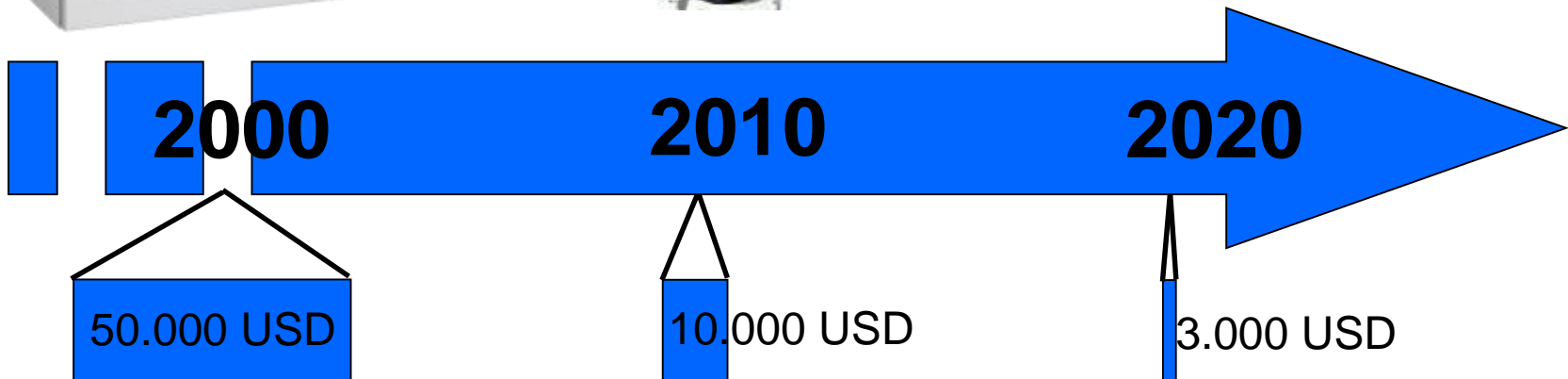


- **Avoid** reagents, consumables, pumps, filters, any moving parts
  - Solid state / optical / sensors always preferred
    - Submersed or In-pipe ... if possible
    - Autonomy, intelligence, self-diagnosis
  - Factory-calibrated “out-of-the-box” measurements
  - Data Supply & Service Contracts by professionals

# WQM Networks – how to make them really smart

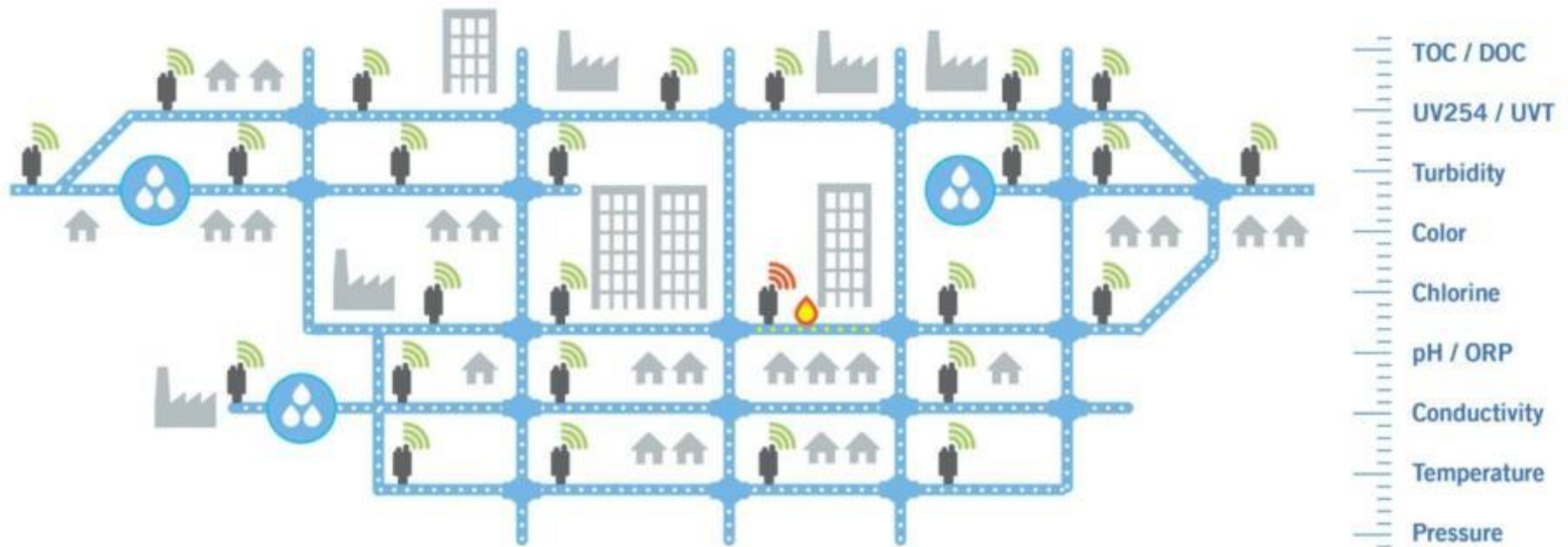
## Change of 3 Measurement Paradigms:

- 1) From the laboratory to the field
- 2) From single measurement to real-time monitoring
- 3) From local display to internet / cloud connection



# WQM Networks – how to make them really smart

## Drinking Water Network Monitoring



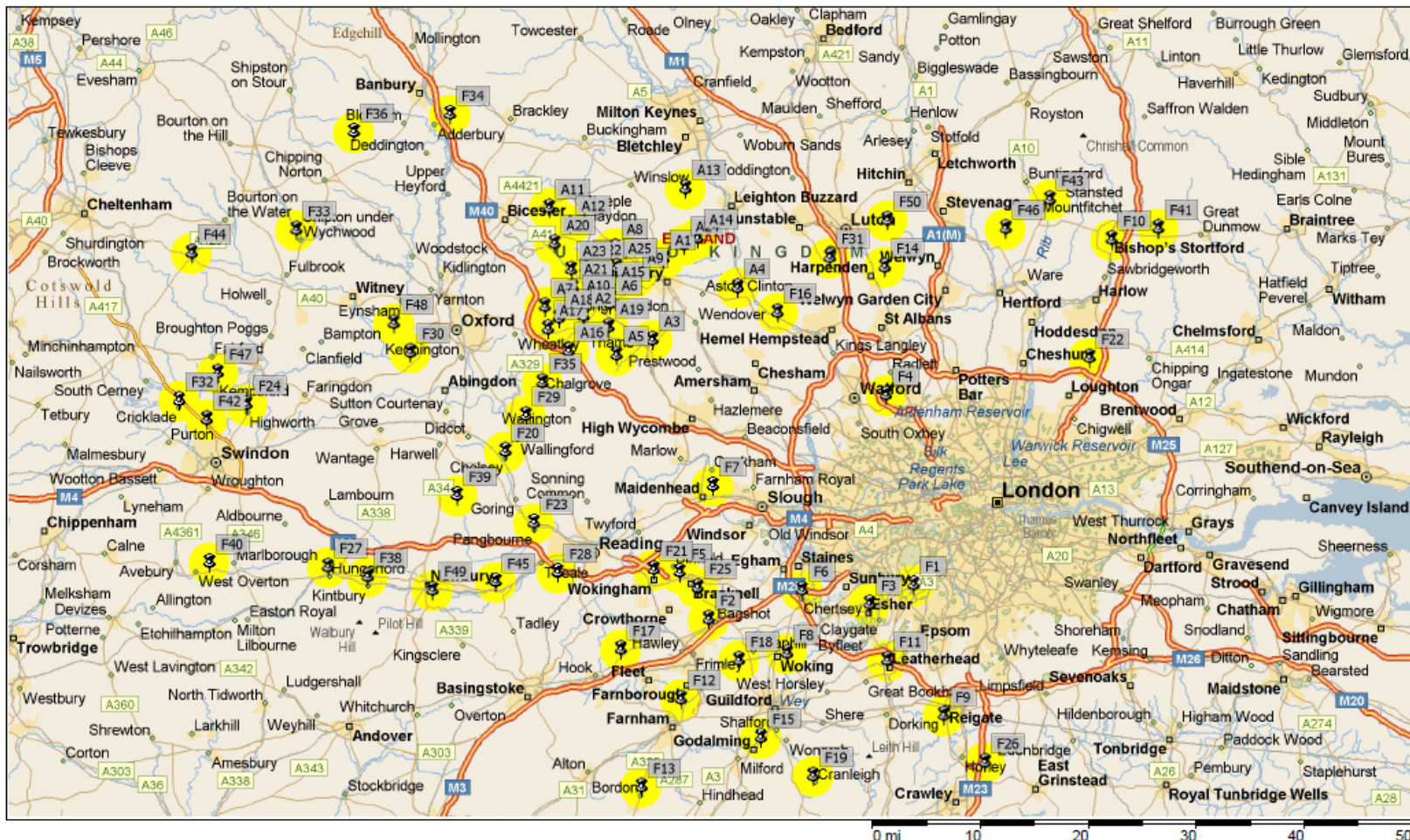
Multiple pipe::scans are the ideal - and only - solution to monitor all drinking water parameters at any point in the network.

# UK - Waste Water

## Centralised WWTP Management

## Thames Water, UK

- 250 WWTPs (of 500) monitored and managed from one central place



## UK - Waste Water

### Centralised WWTP Management

- Monitoring COD, TSS, NO<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>4</sub>, pH, and Temperature by just two small sensors; instead of building a large monitoring container full of equipment.

### Thames Water, UK



## Traditional Water Quality Monitoring Station

- Miniaturized laboratory
- Takes a lot of space  
(10 x Smart Station)
- Expensive  
(10 x Smart Station)
- Energy inefficient
- Toxic emissions
- Difficult to maintain
- Typical data availability only 50%
- 24/7 babysitter needed



## The Smart Station



- Super-compact format.
- All reagent-less online sensors.
- Minimum space, no extra property needed.
- Cost efficient.
- Energy efficient, battery- or solar powered.
- Zero emission.
- Easy to maintain (1 x month)
- Data availability >90%
- Can be installed completely hidden, e.g. in a man hole, to protect against vandalism.



## River monitoring goes Big Data

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### Two examples



The key to improvement is

# TRANSPARENCY

## Ganga Action Plan 1985

Trying to rejuvenate an aging river .... and goddess ... and mother

- Ganga - river, goddess, mother for all Hindus
- Ganga - a trans-boundary river: India – Bangladesh
- Third largest river of the world by discharge
- Ganges basin covers approx. 25% India's total geographic area
- 500 mio. people in 11 states -> largest basin in the world by population
- Since 1985 financial support from World Bank and individual countries
- Several bio. USD spent in 3 investment rounds into water infrastructure
- Unclear outcome
  - Most sewage systems / plants never worked properly
  - Positive effect on Ganga water quality can not be proven
  - But lack of data for verification, reports are always in dispute

**Lesson learned: The World Bank wants better data as a basis for least cost / best effect allocation of future investments, and for the measurement of success.**

# **NEW: Namami Ganga Programme 2014**

## **Government Objectives**

1. Creating Sewerage Treatment Capacity
2. Creating River-Front Development
3. River Surface Cleaning
4. Bio-Diversity Conservation
5. Afforestation
6. Public Awareness
7. Industrial Effluent Monitoring
8. Ganga Gram – sanitation development of all 4470 villages along the River



**NAMAMI GANGE PROGRAMME**  
**नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम**

## Namami Ganga Programme 2014

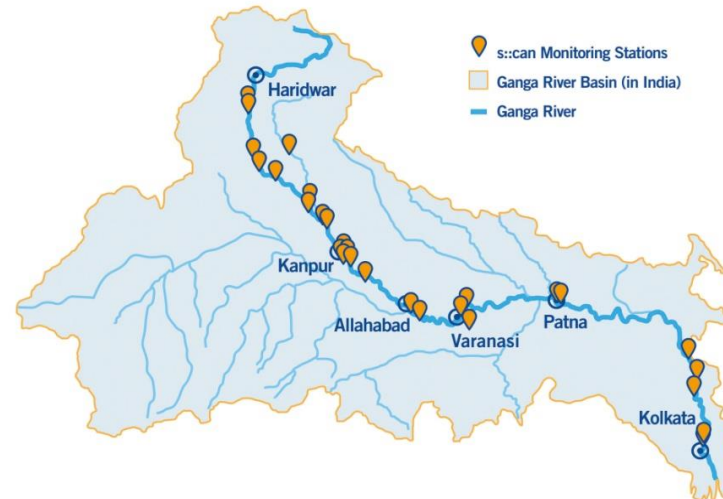
### Meeting with the Indian Water Minister



# Namami Ganga Programme 2014

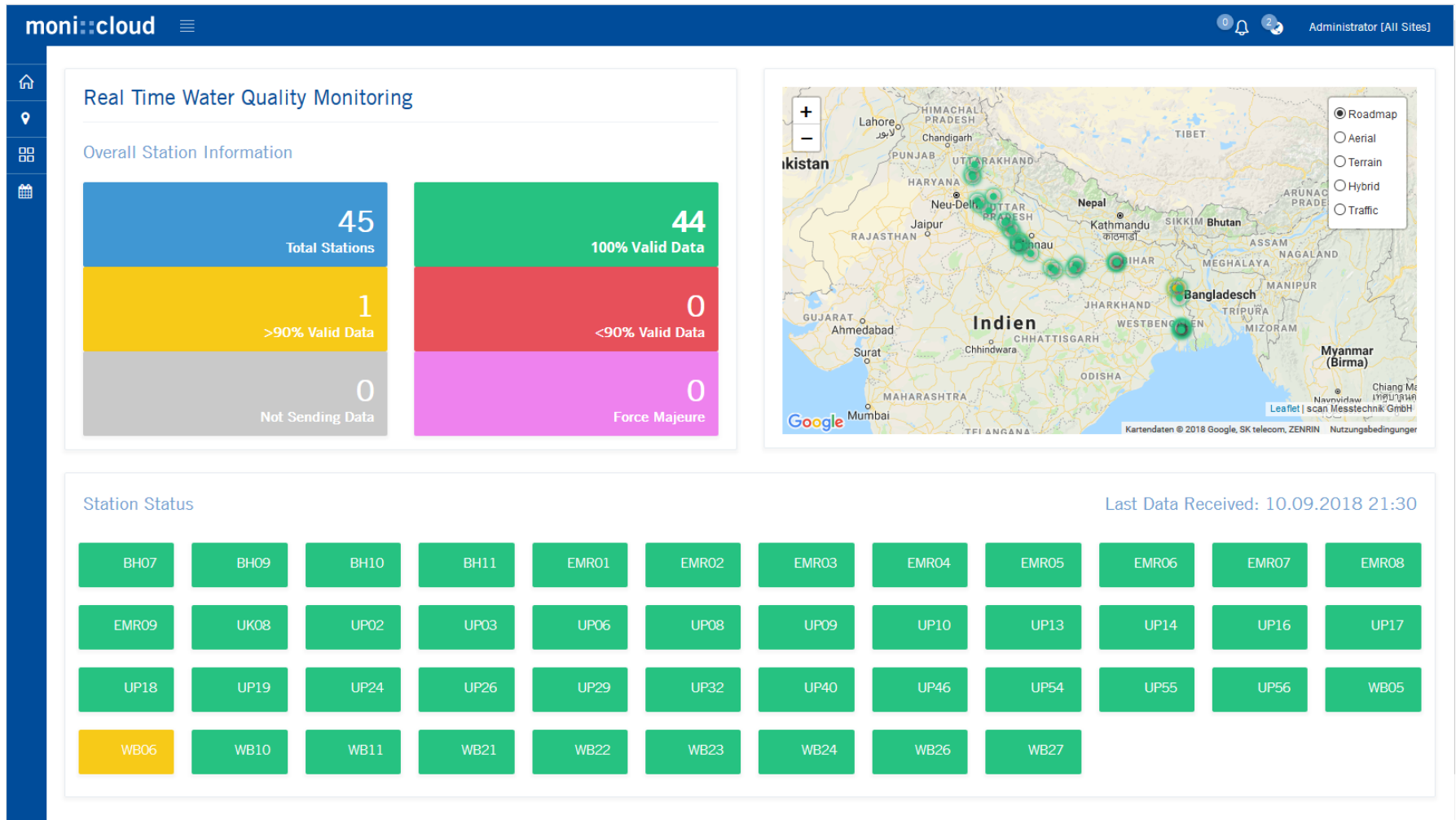
## Ganga Water Monitoring Project

- 36 river monitoring stations along 2500 km built; 60 more planned
- 34 fixed stations and 2 profiling stations; all sensors submersed
- Up to 17 parameters monitored p. station
- QA/QC system and protocol in place to continuously validate data
- Central data management and remote access system (CDMS)
- 5 years “Data-as-a-Service” contract with India government
- 5 years of continuous monitoring (March 2017 till 2022)



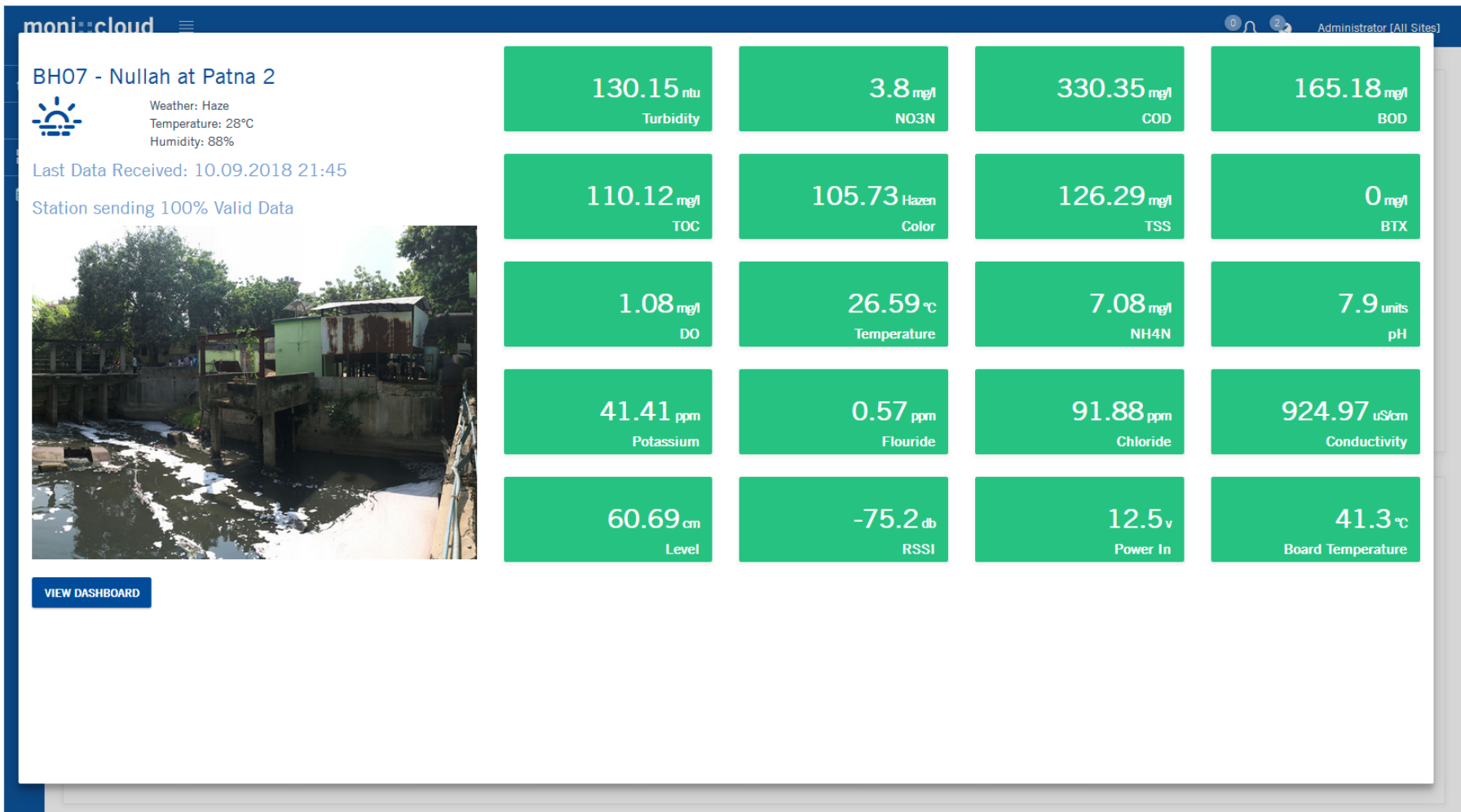
# Namami Ganga Programme 2014

## moni::cloud Central Data Management System



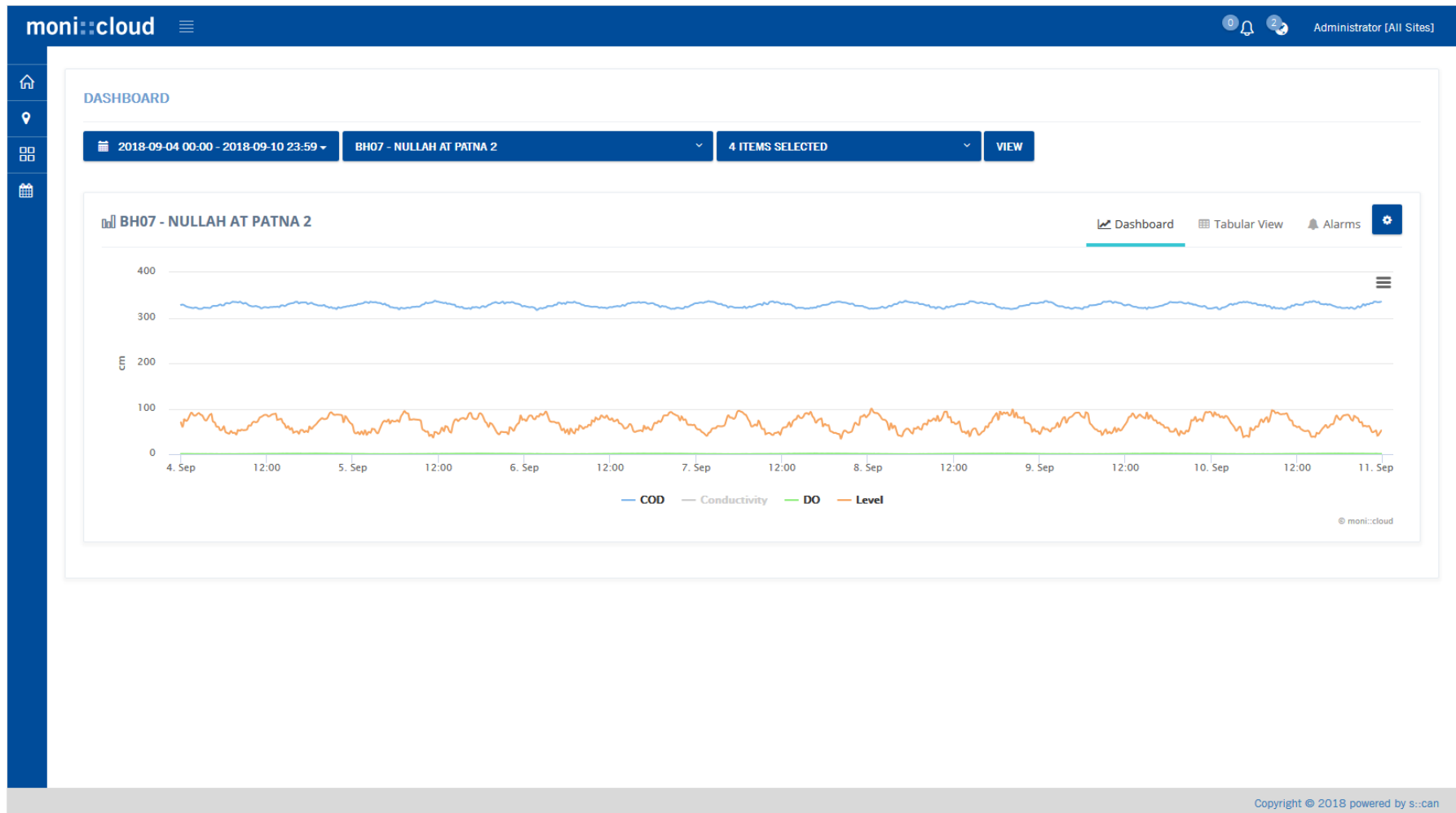
# Namami Ganga Programme 2014

## moni::cloud Central Data Management System



# Namami Ganga Programme 2014

## moni::cloud Central Data Management System



# Namami Ganga Programme 2014

## Station design

### ■ Type A - „Fixed Station“



# Namami Ganga Programme 2014

## Station design

- Type B - „Profiling Station“ = Boat mounted



# Namami Ganga Programme 2014

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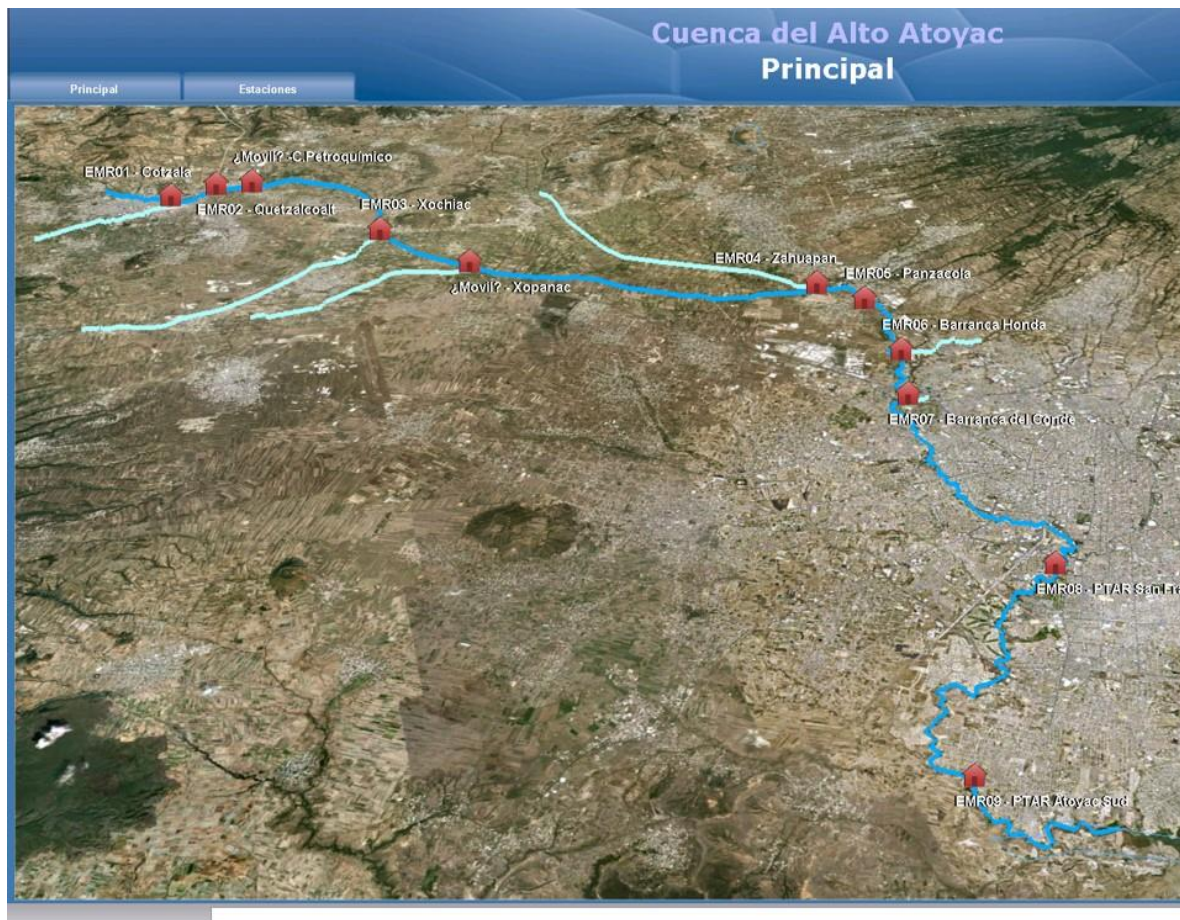
## Station design

### ■ Type C - „Floating Station“



## Atoyac River Monitoring, Mexico

- One of the most polluted rivers in the world
- Installed and operate 12 monitoring systems along the river
- To catch industrial polluters in real-time



# Transparent Rivers in Asia

## River Monitoring Singapore

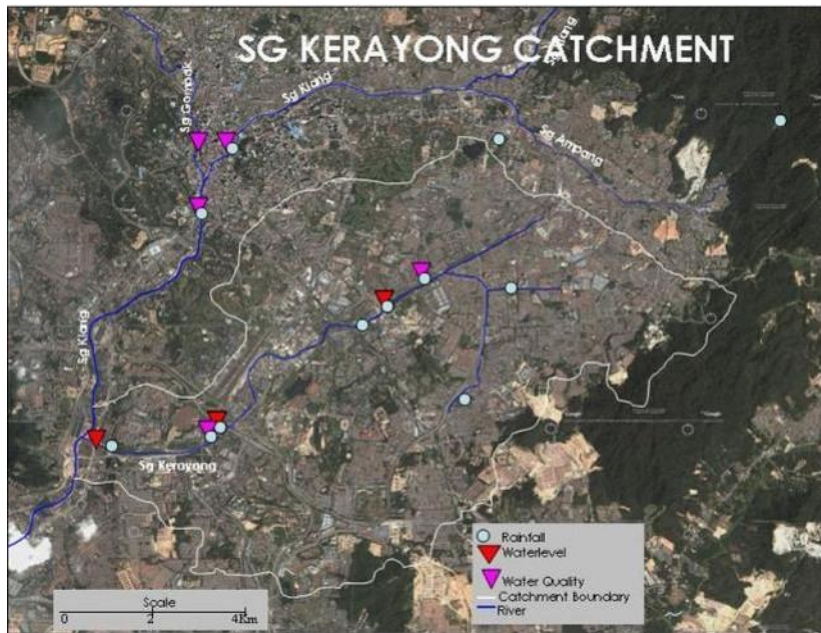
- Rochor Channel Monitoring
- RTU with solar power and GPRS data upload to online PUB website



# Transparent Rivers in Asia

## River Monitoring Malaysia

- DIDM flood forecasting
- 5 Parameters: TSS, COD, BOD, NH<sub>4</sub>, pH



## Transparent Rivers in Asia

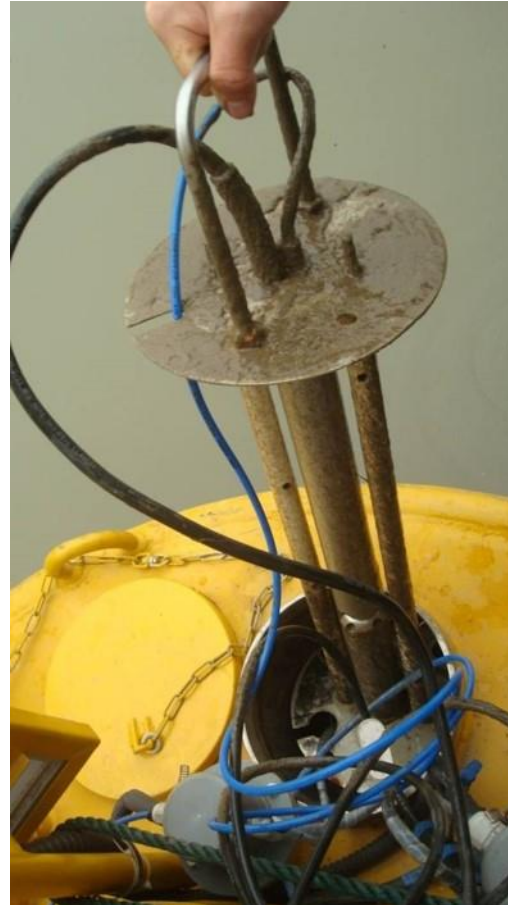
### River Monitoring China / Chengdu EPA

- River monitoring throughout Chengdu city
- 7 Parameters: TSS, COD, BOD, NH<sub>4</sub>, DO, EC incl. spectral alarms



# Transparent Rivers in Asia

## China buoy installation



# Smart WQM Networks – how to make them work

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## Conclusions - Technology

- Use the simplest, most reliable, and multi-proven technologies only.
- Avoid reagents, consumables, filters, moving parts, pumps etc. in the field.
- If possible, use submersed installation.
- Preferred are optical technologies as they are the most stable and robust.
- Validation is important, but Calibration should be the rare exception.
- All complex analysis should remain in the lab.

# Smart WQM Networks – how to make them work

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## Conclusions - Implementation

- Focus on comparability and standardization, at least within your organization, country or project.
- Plan enough time and resources for diligent implementation.
- Establish a QA/QC protocol and use software and central data management to control services and enforce the involved procedures.
- Data-as-a-Service contracts ( -> purchasing data instead of equipment) put the risk on service provider side, minimizes the risk on employer side, can significantly reduce costs, and will greatly improve data quality.
- Service provider professionals are better trained, experienced, and focused to successfully install and operate water quality monitoring equipment.
- The Ganga monitoring tender could be a blueprint for many projects.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION !

**Any questions ?**

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