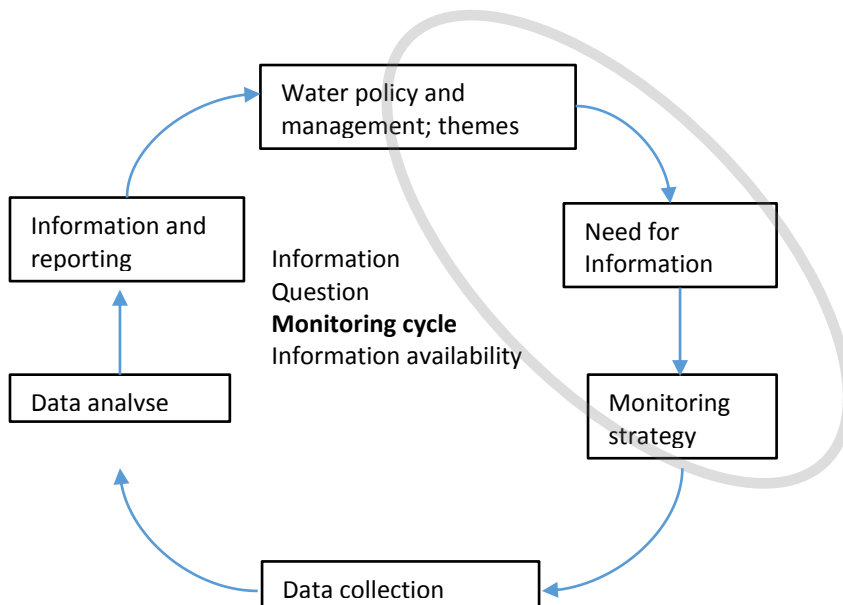


## Management and maintenance of surface water systems form primary tasks of a regional water authority.

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In order to follow and adjust water systems it is necessary to obtain knowledge of the area. For a large part, this knowledge is gained out of monitoring data.

The policy and monitoring cycle is the basis for surveillance monitoring.



**Figure 1: the monitoring cycle**

Surveillance monitoring is another primary task of regional water authorities. With surveillance monitoring knowledge, status and trends of the water quality situation in the management area is determined. By using the water policy monitoring cycle, water management is constantly being evaluated and further fine-tuned.

**Policy themes** are defined in the water management plans of regional water authorities. One of the themes is: **Clean and sufficient water**. *Local source policy gives contents to this theme. For example investigating the impact of point sources on the water quality*

Example 1:

The **need for information** is then: *What is the effect of emissions on the chemical and ecological quality of surface water?*

The **monitoring strategy** being: *Monitoring downstream a sewage water treatment plant. Monitoring water samples on oestrogen activity by means of ER Calux.*

Example 2:

The **need for information** is: *What is the chemical status of surface water and how does development take place?*

With the following **monitoring strategy** being used: Strategy: Passive sampling is used to monitor the chemical situation on 3 representative monitoring sites in the management area.

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