MONTOLO New tools for monitoring the chemical status in transitional and coastal waters under the water framework directive

Background:

Passive sampling devices (PSDs), such as DGT (Diffusive Gradients in Thin films), have many advantages compared to conventional monitoring methods. In particular, the labile concentrations determined by PSDs are recognised as a better proxy to the potential bioavailable fraction than total/dissolved concentrations measured by conventional analytical techniques, providing a better scientific basis for risk assessment.

Objetive:

MONITOOL Project aims to provide a robust database of dissolved and labile metal concentrations in transitional and coastal waters for adapting the existing water Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for passive sampling devices (EQS_{DGT}) in order to improve and facilitate the chemical status assessment of waters under the WFD.



MONITOOL (July 2017 - June 2023), with a total cost of €2.48 million, was co-funded (75%) by Interreg Atlantic Area Transnational Cooperation Programme 2014-2020 (EAPA_565/2016).



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Field campaigns and analysis:

- 3 successful sampling campaigns in coastal and transitional waters with co-deployment of DGTs and spot water sampling:
 - Wet season (Jan-Mar 2018).
 - Dry season (Aug-Oct 2018).
 - Highly contaminated sites (June-July 2022).
 - Over 600 water samples collected and analysed.
 - Over 350 DGT deployed, retrieved and analysed.
 - Physico-chemical parameters recorded.



- First broad geographical scale study where the DGT technique has been used in different marine regions (from Canary Islands to the Scottish Highlands and Islands).
- **Common protocols** for the sampling, sample processing and analysis to avoid operational variability in field and in laboratory works.
- **DGT interlaboratory exercise:** organised by Ifremer and each partner accepting DGTs for analysis in their institutions.







Database management and correlation studies:

DGT sampling/Spot sampling ratios: were independent of physico-chemical parameters and sampling season.

(DGT-sampling /Spot-sampling) loglog linear observed relationships were:



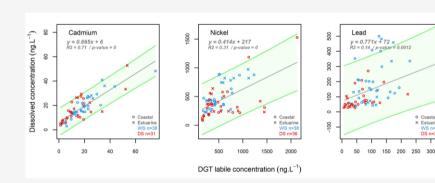
MONITOOLO | MAIN RESULTS

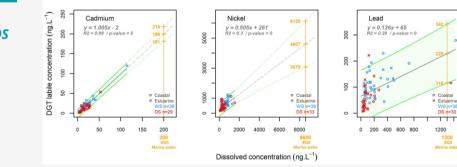


EQS adaptation for priority metals Cd, Ni an Pb:

2 approaches were considered:

Compare DGT results to EQS marine water : to predict metal concentrations in dissolved fraction from DGT results.





Substance	EQS (µg·L⁻¹) Annual Average	EQS _{bd} (µg·L ⁻¹) Proposal 1	EQS_{ber} (µg·L⁻¹) Proposal 2
Cd	0.2	0.20	0.18
Ni	8.6	4.60	3.08
Pb	1.3	0.23	0.12

Proposal 1: Linear model regression.Proposal 2: Linear model regression minus lowPrediction interval (PI 95%).



In addition, **marine water threshold adaptation to DGT** is also provided **for other metals: Co, Cu, Mn** (WP6-action 2 - deliverable).

Compare DGT results to EQS DGT: to adapt EQS marine water into EQS

MONTOLO ADDITIONAL OUTPUTS



Two more published scientific papers:

Support:



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